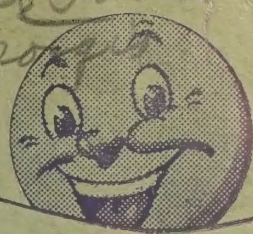


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Welcome To Georgia



THE TIME TABLE

JULY 5

Lv. Columbus at 5 PM EST.
Ar. New Albany Hotel, Albany, 7:30 PM.

JULY 6

Lv. New Albany Hotel, Albany, 8:30 AM EST.
Ar. Flint River Inn at 1 PM.
Lv. Flint River Inn at 2 PM.
Ar. Heard School, near Macon, at 6 PM.
Lv. Heard School at 8:45 PM.
Ar. Lanier Hotel, Macon, at 9 PM.

July 7

Lv. Lanier Hotel, Macon, at 8:20 AM.
Ar. Indian Mounds, near Macon, at 8:30 AM.
Lv. Indian Mounds at 9 AM.
Ar. Georgian Hotel, Athens, 12:30 PM.

NOTE: Time for brief stops at various farms, at Providence Canyons, Experiment Stations and University of Georgia will be allowed.

TRAIN FOR WASHINGTON leaves Seaboard Airline Depot in Athens at 3:30 PM and arrives in Washington, July 8, at 7:30 AM.

● ATHENS

● MADISON

● MONTICELLO

● GRAY

● MACON

● HEARD SCHOOL

● PERRY

● CORDELE

● ASHBURN

● ALBANY

● TIFTON

● COLUMBUS

● LUMPKIN

● DAWSON

TRAVELOG FOR WESTERN FARMERS

WHERE WE EAT

JULY 5

Dinner at 8 PM in Main Dining Room of New Albany Hotel, Albany, Ga.

JULY 6

Breakfast at New Albany Hotel, Albany, Ga. Luncheon at Flint River Inn, near Cordele. Dinner at Heard School, near Macon.

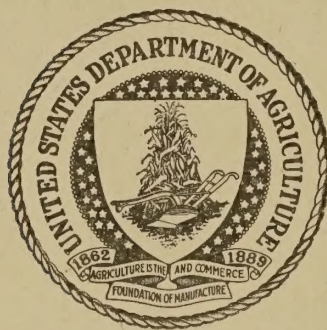
JULY 7

Breakfast at Lanier Hotel, Macon. Lunch at Georgian Hotel, Athens.

AUG

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Athens, Georgia
July 5, 1940

TO OUR FRIENDS FROM THE WESTERN REGION:

Welcome to Georgia!

For the next 46 hours this State will be your home. We sincerely hope these hours will be filled with profit and pleasure for each of you.

There is a great deal of sentiment attached to the land which you will see as our guests. There are also many heartaches attached to it.

That you may better understand Georgia's good and bad features, we have prepared this travologue which you may care to refer to along the route of the tour.

Please feel free to ask your Georgia hosts any questions you like. We are at your service.

Cordially yours,

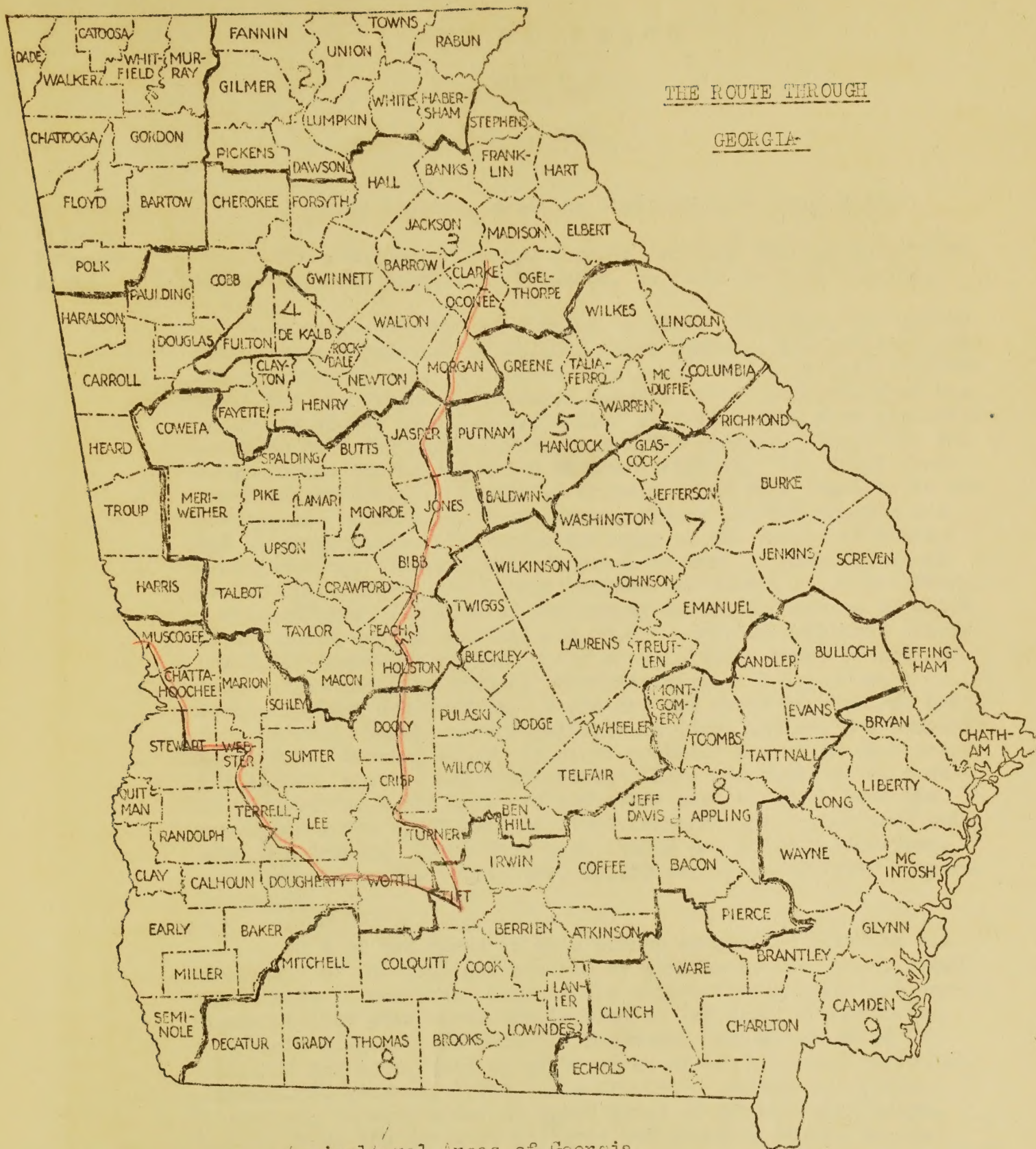
Homer S. Durden

Homer. S. Durden,
Administrative Officer in Charge.

SEP 4 '45

OUR GUESTS

| <u>State</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Address</u> |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| ✓ Arizona ✓ | Carl E. Teeter | Executive Assistant | Tucson, Arizona |
| | Wayne T. Wright | Chairman, State Committee | Roll, " |
| | Chas. U. Pickrell ✓ | Director of Extension | Tucson, " |
| California ✓ | T. R. Merryweather | Executive Assistant | Berkeley, Calif. |
| | Dave Davidson ✓ | Chairman, State Committee | Tulare, " |
| | Glen R. Harris | Member, State Committee | Richvale, " |
| | Marvin A. Sloan | Cotton Specialist | Berkeley, " |
| | Joseph E. Tippet | Extension Representative | Berkeley, " |
| ✓ Colorado | H. H. Simpson | Executive Assistant | Fort Collins, Colo. |
| | George E. Brown | Member, State Committee | Johnstown, " |
| | F. A. Anderson | Director of Extension | Fort Collins, " |
| ✓ Idaho | Harry L. Stafford | Executive Assistant | Boise, Idaho |
| | Alvin V. McCormack ○ | Member, State Committee | Lewiston, " |
| | Harry L. Spence | Extension Representative | Boise, " |
| ✓ Kansas | E. H. Loker | Executive Assistant | Manhattan, Kansas |
| | Roy C. Wilson ○ | Member, State Committee | Hiawatha, " |
| | Herman L. Cudney | Member, State Committee | Trousdale, " |
| ✓ Montana | Elmer R. Olson | Executive Assistant | Bozeman, Montana |
| | F. H. Richardson △ | Member, State Committee | Columbus, " |
| | Thomas B. Holker | Asst. County Agent Leader | Bozeman, " |
| ✓ Nevada | Edward C. Reed | Executive Assistant | Reno, Nevada |
| | Roland J. Snyder 7 | Member, State Committee | Yerington, " |
| | Thomas E. Buckman | Act. Director of Extension | Reno, " |
| ✓ New Mexico ✓ | Fred L. O'Cheskey ✓ | Chairman, State Committee | Carlsbad, New Mex. |
| | Cecil V. Hemphill | Member, State Committee | Mosquero, " " |
| | Paul M. McGuire | Extension Representative | State College, N.M. |
| ✓ North Dakota ✓ | J. T. E. Dinwoodie | Executive Assistant | Fargo, North Dakota |
| | Harry D. Lohse ✓ | Chairman, State Committee | Loraine, " " |
| | Alfred Thuring | Member, State Committee | Aneta, " " |
| ✓ Oregon ✓ | N. C. Donaldson | Executive Assistant | Corvallis, Oregon |
| | William H. Steen | Chairman, State Committee | Milton, " |
| | Wm. L. Teutsch ✓ | Extension Representative | Corvallis, " |
| ✓ Utah | A. Golden Kilburn | Executive Assistant | Logan, Utah |
| | Orville L. Lee ? | Member, State Committee | Paradise, " |
| | William W. Owens | Extension Representative | Logan, " |
| ✓ Washington | W. Howard Mann | Executive Assistant | Pullman, Wash. |
| | Claus W. Peters ? | Member, State Committee | Issaquah, " |
| | F. E. Balmer | Director of Extension | Pullman, " |
| ✓ Wyoming | John J. McElroy ? | Executive Assistant | Laramie, Wyoming |
| | Adrian C. Shoemaker | Member, State Committee | Veteran, " |
| | A. E. Bowman | Director of Extension | Laramie, " |



1. Limestone Valleys
2. Appalachian Mountains
3. Upper Piedmont
4. Atlanta City

5. Southeast Piedmont
6. Peach
7. North Coastal Plain
8. South Coastal Plain

THE TRAVEL LOG

FIRST DAY

July 5, 1940

Approximate
Mileage
Between
Signs

Leave Alabama, crossing Chattahoochee River Bridge.

Enter Muscogee County, Georgia for tour through industrial and residential section of Columbus, en route to Fort Benning.

Muscogee County was settled in 1820. Columbus, the county site, has a population of 53,104. Fort Benning, the world's largest infantry school, is located near here. The last battle of the Civil War was fought in Muscogee County. Total population of the county is 75,183 of which 5,206 live on farms. The farm population consists of 2,249 white persons and 2,957 negroes. There are 522 farms in the county, of which 65 are mortgaged. The total mortgaged indebtedness is \$60,000. There are 659 farm families in the county, 268 of whom own their farms. There are 273 tenants and 109 share-croppers. The major industry in the county is cotton manufacturing. The county is located on what is commonly known as the "fall line", the border between the Coastal Plain and Piedmont sections. The area of the county is 150,400 acres, of which 17,789 acres are in woodland and 30,081 acres in cropland. There are 7,520 acres of cropland badly eroded, 9,500 acres eroded and 6,000 acres slightly eroded. Predominating soil types are : Cecil, Appling and Norfolk. There are 3.7 acres of cropland per farm person. Normal annual rainfall is 49.01 inches, and temperature 65.2. Growing season is eight months. The major cash crops are cotton, peanuts and vegetables. There are 5,464 milch cows in the county, 3,150 hogs and 950 other cattle. Each year the county produces 4,150 head of livestock and buys 65,000 head outside the county. Total farm cash income was \$41,000 last year. AAA Payments to the county were \$9,159 parity and \$21,946 conservation.

90 % of the farms in this county cooperated with the AAA program. Of the cropland covered by worksheets last year, 573.8 acres were in peanuts. Some of the soil-building practices carried out last year were: Application of 150 tons of phosphate and basic slag and 320 tons of limestone. Construction of 16 miles of terraces, seeding of 75 acres of biennial and perennial legumes and grasses, 1,535 acres of winter legumes and annual lespedeza, turning under of 4,139 acres of green manure crops, establishing 250 acres of pastures and planting 60,000 trees.

0

SIGN 1 (Right) -- Farm of Lewis Watson, negro cash rent tenant. There are nine in his family. He is cooperating with AAA. 30 acres in farm. Has 5 acre cotton allotment, 2 acre peanut allotment and is planting within allotments. Also has 11 acres of corn, 2 acres of watermelons, 2 acres of sorghum, 1 acre of potatoes. Keeps 1 horse, 2 cows, 6 hogs, 2 chickens, 1 goat.

MUSCOGEE COUNTY

A. A. A. SUMMARY FOR 1939

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Farms, total number in county | 522 |
| Farms participating in AAA Program | 462 |
| Cropland in county | 20,904.1 |
| Cropland per farm | 40.0 Acres |
| AAA Payments per farm | \$ 64.95 |
| AAA Payments per farm person | \$ 59.94 |
| PAYMENTS BY COMMODITIES -- | |
| Cotton, dollars | \$ 20,158.21 |
| NORMAL YIELD PER ACRE -- | |
| Cotton, pounds | 155 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 22.3 |
| Wheat, bushels | 8.9 |
| Corn, bushels | 5.66 |
| TOTAL PRODUCTION -- | |
| Cotton, Bales | 546 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 943.2 |
| Wheat bushels | 25.0 |
| ALLOTTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 4,133.0 |
| Peanuts | 423.0 |
| General Crops | 12,688.3 |
| PLANTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 2,446.3 |
| Tobacco | 0.6 |
| Peanuts | 206.9 |
| Wheat | 2.3 |
| General Crops | 9,049.5 |
| Acres required to produce food and feed crops for home use | 29,487 |
| Acres planted to grain crops | 11,515 |
| SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES -- | |
| Appl. of superphosphate and basic slag | |
| Appl. of limestone | 187,000 lbs. |
| Seeding biennial and perennial legumes and grasses | 2.4 Acres |
| Seeding winter legumes and annual lespedeza | 2,498.6 Acres |
| Green manure crops | 2,223.5 Acres |
| Establishing pastures | 101.3 Acres |
| Planting trees | 101.6 Acres |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING UNITS EARNED IN 1939 | 6,597.1 |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS, IN DOLLARS | \$ 9,895.65 |
| GRAND TOTAL OF A.A.A. PAYMENT IN COUNTY IN 1939 | \$ 30,053.86 |
| NUMBER OF PAYEES | 470 |

Made bale and half of cotton last year. Barely made expenses last year.

Enter Fort Benning for tour of grounds. Guide will meet us at entrance to Fort and explain various points of interest in the reservation. Fort Benning is the largest infantry school in the world. It includes 93,000 acres. It was located here in 1918 as a school for officers after World War showed the need for better trained officers. About \$50,000,000 has been spent on the Fort by the Government. About 10,000 men here now.

Return to U. S. Highway 27 and proceed to Cusseta. Turn right at Cusseta.

Enter Stewart County. Turn right near city limits of Lumpkin to Providence Canyons.

Stewart County was settled in 1830 and it is named for General Daniel Stewart. Points of historical importance are Providence Canyons, Roanoke, Shepherd's Plantation. Total population is 11,118 of which 7,349 live on farms. The farm population consists of 1,584 white persons and 5,765 negroes. There are 680 farms in the county, of which 80 percent are mortgaged. The total mortgaged indebtedness is \$175,000. There are 1870 farm families in the county, 255 of whom own their farms. There are 801 tenants and 403 share-croppers. Largest town in the county has a population of 1,103. The major industry in the county is lumber. The county is located in the Coastal Plains section. The area of the county is 263,040 acres, of which 158,751 acres are in woodland and 75,000 acres in cropland. There are 25,000 acres of cropland badly eroded, 25,000 acres eroded and 25,000 acres slightly eroded. Predominating soil types are Greenville, Susquehanna, Orangeburg, Ruston and Norfolk. There are 7.9 acres of cropland per farm person. The growing season is March 11 to November 11. Normal annual temperature is 66 degrees. Normal annual rainfall is 43.4 inches. The major cash crops are cotton, peanuts. Since the AAA Program began, acreage of cotton has been adjusted as follows : From 16,434 acres during 1928-1932 to 10,350 in 1939. There are 2,902 milch cows in the county, 7,777 hogs and 3,349 other cattle. Each year the county produces 5,000 head of livestock and buys 3,000 head outside the county. Total income of major cash crops last year was \$131,700. AAA payments last year were \$34,639 parity and \$43,459 conservation. 90 % of the farms in the county are covered by AAA worksheets. There were 10,350 acres in cotton, 13,506 in peanuts and 19 in tobacco. Some of the soil-building practices carried out last year were : Application of 22 tons of phosphate and basic slag, construction of 4.3 miles of terraces, seeding of 4,470.4 acres of biennial and perennial legumes and grasses, 882.5 acres of winter legumes and annual lespedeza, and planting 192,150 trees.

STEWART COUNTY

A. A. A. SUMMARY FOR 1939

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Farms, total number in county | 680 |
| Farms participating in AAA Program | 562 |
| Cropland in county | 59,654.4 |
| Cropland per farm | 87.7 Acres |
| AAA Payments per farm | \$ 125.00 |
| AAA Payments per farm person | \$ 81.60 |
| PAYMENTS BY COMMODITIES -- | |
| Cotton, dollars | \$ 66,438.18 |
| Tobacco, dollars | \$ 35.97 |
| Peanuts, dollars | \$ 1,701.98 |
| NORMAL YIELD PER ACRE -- | |
| Cotton, pounds | 184 |
| Tobacco, pounds | 770 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 27.2 |
| Wheat, bushels | 6.6 |
| Corn, bushels | 5.60 |
| TOTAL PRODUCTION -- | |
| Cotton, Bales | 2,004 |
| Tobacco, Pounds | 15,150 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 222,076.9 |
| Wheat, bushels | 520 |
| ALLOTTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 12,041.2 |
| Tobacco | 6.2 |
| Peanuts | 11,179.0 |
| Wheat (Usual) | |
| General Crops | 32,104.2 |
| PLANTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 9,802.7 |
| Tobacco | 19.5 |
| Peanuts | 12,977.5 |
| Wheat | 60.9 |
| General Crops | 27,403.0 |
| Acres required to produce food and feed crops | 46,093 |
| Acres planted to grain crops | 24,523 |
| SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES -- | |
| Appl. of superphosphate and basic slag | 40,200 lbs. |
| Terracing | 22,783 ft. |
| Seeding winter legumes and annual lespedeza | 882.5 Acres |
| Green manure crops | 4,470.7 Acres |
| Planting trees | 54.9 Acres |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING UNITS EARNED IN 1939 | 11,233.3 |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS, IN DOLLARS | \$ 16,849.95 |
| GRAND TOTAL OF A.A.A. PAYMENTS IN COUNTY IN 1939 | \$ 85,026.08 |
| NUMBER OF PAYEES | 1,042 |

50

SIGN 2 - - (Left) Notice growth of kudzu on AAA farm. Farm has been in family 50 years. Has cooperated with AAA seven years. There are 859 acres in the farm, with 601 acres in woods and 22 acres in pasture. Has no orchard. Grows cotton, corn and oats. Farm's soil-building goal last year was 80.2 units and carried out 130.8 units. Soil-building goal this year is 91.6 units.

2

SIGN 3 (Right) - - Farm of J. T. Rutledge. There are 4 in family. He has lived on this farm 53 years, cooperated with AAA every year except 1940. Reason for not cooperating this year is that "I wanted to plant peanuts and they wouldn't let me, so I went ahead any how." His peanut allotment was 8 acres and he is planting 23 in the crop. Also has 23 acres of corn and peas, 4 acres of cotton. Keeps 2 mules, 2 cows, 15 hogs and 35 chickens. Last year made two bales of cotton on 9 acres, 4 tons of peas on 13 acres and 180 bushels of corn on 30 acres. He spent \$85.00 for fertilizer last year. Canned a few fruits but no vegetables for home consumption. Didn't carry out any soil-building practice.

1/4

SIGN 4 (Left) - - Farm of W. G. Worthington. There are 3 in his family and 7 in family of negro share-cropper, George Robinson, whose home overlooks Providence Canyon. Worthington has lived on this farm 40 years, can remember when he could jump across a little ditch which is now Providence Canyon. There are 278 acres in the farm and only 37 acres in cultivation: 8 acres in cotton with 8-acre allotment, 8 acres in peanuts with 8-acre allotment and about 20 acres in corn. Keeps 2 mules, 1 cow, 5 hogs and 30 chickens. Negro share-cropper came out \$20.00 in debt last year. Farm made a bale of cotton on 8 acres, 300 bushels of corn on 20 acres, $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of peanuts on 3 acres.

1/4

SIGN 5 (Left) - - Providence Canyons. Stop here and view canyons.

Gullies or canyons of this type occur extensively in an area about 25 miles long and two to five miles wide running from a point about three miles southwest of Providence Canyon to a point about 20 miles northeast of the same point. The deepest gullies and the greatest number per square mile occur within a radius of about two miles of Providence Canyon.

The top soil and the subsoil of the area are not very different from that of a large area of the Upper Coastal Plains. The peculiar characteristics that make this area more subject to this type of severe erosion is the rolling topography with its steep slopes and the fact that the subsoil is underlain by a bed of coarse sand which is a few feet to one hundred or more feet in depth. When the run-off water from terraces or roadside ditches cut through the top soil and the subsoil to this bed of coarse sand, the growth of the gully following heavy rains is very rapid

as this coarse sand is easily moved and cuts back under the less easily eroded subsoil area allowing this upper layer to fall into the gully and crumble so that it, in turn, is more easily moved.

The gullies are not much more than 100 years old as the erosion only began to take place after the protective forest cover had been removed and the soil had been cultivated for several years. The size and depth of these gullies has increased rapidly in the last fifty years. Probably eighty percent of the cubic area of soil material removed from these gullies has been removed in the past fifty years.

Return to Lumpkin over route just traveled. You will leave U. S. Highway 27 at Lumpkin and take STATE Highway 27 to Richland and Preston.

Note negro sharecropper houses along the route from Lumpkin to Richland to Preston. These are typical negro farm homes. Most of the negroes in this section have from 7 to 10 in family, barely break even on each year's crop. Cotton and peanuts are principal crops.

Note: Tour through Webster County may be omitted. If pressed for time, we will take right at Richland for Dawson.

Enter Webster County

Webster County. -- Area 416,640 acres. Total population 21,094. Farm population 15,622 (8,422 whites and 7,200 negroes). Growing days 231. Normal annual temperature 66.2, rainfall 49.54. 1939 AAA benefits --\$17,398 parity and \$29,140 conservation.

This county was settled in 1849 and it is named for Daniel Webster. About 640 farms in the county are mortgaged. There are 890 farm families in the county and only 197 own their farms. There are 109 tenants and 292 share-croppers. Largest town in the county has a population of 348. Major industry is farming. County is located in the South West Georgia section. 24,000 acres are in woodland and 38,380 in cropland. There are 14,000 acres of cropland badly eroded and 3,000 eroded. Predominating soil is sandy top soil with clay underlying. There are 9 acres of cropland per farm person. Major cash crops are cotton and peanuts. There are 1,600 milch cows, 5,100 other cattle. Each year the county produces 700 head of livestock and buys 1,000 head outside the county. Of the cropland covered by AAA worksheets last year, only 4.3 acres were in tobacco, while 5,600 were in cotton and 14,830 in peanuts. Some of the soil-building practices carried out last year under the AAA: Application of 160 tons of phosphate and basic slag, construction of 3 miles of terraces, seeding of 1,800 acres of biennial and perennial legumes and grasses, 3,000

WEBSTER COUNTY

A. A. A. SUMMARY FOR 1939

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Farms, total number in county | 438 |
| Farms participating in AAA Program | 362 |
| Cropland in county | 41,680.1 |
| Cropland per farm | 95.2 Acres |
| AAA Payments per farm | \$ 106.20 |
| AAA Payments per farm person | \$ 69.22 |
| PAYMENTS BY COMMODITIES -- | |
| Cotton, dollars | \$ 29,711.65 |
| Peanuts, dollars | \$ 3,692.08 |
| NORMAL YIELD PER ACRE -- | |
| Cotton, pounds | 167 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 30.8 |
| Wheat, bushels | 7.2 |
| Corn, bushels | 4.76 |
| TOTAL PRODUCTION -- | |
| Cotton, Bales | 1,125 |
| Tobacco, Pounds | 3,600 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 236,730.8 |
| Wheat, bushels | 420 |
| ALLOTTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 6,645.5 |
| Peanuts | 10,785.0 |
| General Crops | 19,277.5 |
| PLANTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 5,090.9 |
| Tobacco | 4.3 |
| Peanuts | 13,456.5 |
| Wheat | 40.4 |
| General Crops | 17,762.4 |
| Acres required to produce food and feed crops | 29,484 |
| Acres planted to grain crops | 15,408 |
| SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES -- | |
| Appl. of superphosphate and basic slag | 41,840 lbs. |
| Terracing | 10,140 ft. |
| Seeding biennial and perennial legumes and grasses | 23.3 Acres |
| Seeding winter legumes and annual lespedeza | 1,174.7 Acres |
| Green manure crops | 2,354.1 Acres |
| Planting trees | 258.3 Acres |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING UNITS EARNED IN 1939 | 8,742.7 |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS, IN DOLLARS | \$ 13,114.05 |
| GRAND TOTAL OF A.A.A. PAYMENTS IN COUNTY IN 1939 | \$ 46,517.78 |
| Number of Payees | 672 |

acres of winter legumes and annual lespedeza, turning under of 3,000 acres of green manure crops, establishing 400 acres of pastures and planting 600,000 trees.

29 SIGN 6 (Right) - - Town of Preston. Turn right to Weston.

2 SIGN 7 (Right) - - Farm of W. M. Reddick, negro owner. There are 4 in family. He has lived on farm 18 years. Has cooperated with the AAA program for 4 years. There are 90 acres in the farm, with 20 acres in woods and 10 acres in pasture. Has no orchard. Cotton allotment 7.3 acres, peanut allotment 15 acres. Has 3 acres of cotton, 18 acres of peanuts, 25 acres of corn, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre in garden. Keeps 2 mules, 4 cows, 6 hogs and 20 chickens. Cash income in 1939 was \$100, including \$37.98 in AAA benefits -- \$26.50 in ACP benefits and \$11.48 in CAP. Cash expenses for running the farm were \$150 which left him \$50.00 in debt. Value of crops and livestock products used in the home was \$120. His wife canned 16 quarts of vegetables last year. Soil-building goal last year was 9.7 units and he carried out 9.4 units. Farm is mortgaged to Citizens Bank of Americus, Americus, Georgia.

Return to State Highway at Weston en route to Dawson.

Enter Terrell County.

Terrell County was settled in 1825. It was created out of a portion of Lee County in 1856. It is named for Dr. William Terrell. Points of historical importance are: Gun-Stock Factory, Indian Trails and the Battleground of Indians. Total population is 18,290. The farm population consists of 2,637 white persons and 8,280 negroes. Largest town in the county has population of 4,000. The major industry is farming. The county is located in the Coastal Plains section. The area of the county is 206,080, of which 47,274 acres are in woodland and 110,697 in cropland. There are 1,200 acres of cropland badly eroded, 2,400 acres eroded and 4,300 acres slightly eroded. Predominating soil types are Greenville, Tifton, Orangeburg. The major cash crops are peanuts and cotton. There are 2,564 milch cows in the county, 14,600 hogs and 3,200 other cattle. Each year the county produces 1,800 head of livestock and buys 100 outside the county. Total income of major cash crops last year was \$3,000,000. Total cash farm income, including \$244,000 AAA payments, has been placed at \$3,820,000. 91 % of the farms in the county are participating in the AAA Program. Of cropland in the program 16 percent was cotton, 2 percent in tobacco and 24 percent in peanuts. Some of the soil-building practices carried out: Application of 140 tons of phosphate and basic slag and 5 tons of limestone. Construction of 3 miles of terraces, seeding 150 acres of biennial and perennial legumes and grasses, 27,000 acres of winter legumes and annual lespedeza, turning under of 25,000 acres of green manure crops,

TERRELL COUNTY

A. A. A. SUMMARY FOR 1939

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Farms, total number in county | 948 |
| Farms participating in AAA Program | 860 |
| Cropland in county | 113,546.4 |
| Cropland per farm | 119.8 Acres |
| AAA Payments per farm | \$ 262.90 |
| AAA Payments per farm person | \$ 125.36 |
| PAYMENTS BY COMMODITIES -- | |
| Cotton, dollars | \$ 218,941.79 |
| Tobacco, dollars | \$ - 416.91 |
| Peanuts, dollars | \$ -1,847.98 |
| NORMAL YIELD PER ACRE -- | |
| Cotton, pounds | 285 |
| Tobacco, pounds | 832 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 33.0 |
| Wheat, bushels | 8.9 |
| Corn, bushels | 6.22 |
| TOTAL PRODUCTION -- | |
| Cotton, Bales | 8,453 |
| Tobacco, Pounds | 26,874 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 823,615.4 |
| Wheat, bushels | 4,840 |
| ALLOTTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 22,945.3 |
| Tobacco | 25.0 |
| Peanuts | 29,597.0 |
| Wheat . . . (Usual) | 213.3 |
| General Crops | 47,407.6 |
| PLANTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 17,659.1 |
| Tobacco | 32.3 |
| Peanuts | 37,635.7 |
| Wheat | 655.8 |
| General crops | 38,992.1 |
| Acres required to produce food and feed crops | 54,019 |
| Acres planted to grain crops | 35,429 |
| SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES -- | |
| Appl. of superphosphate and basic slag | 7,980 lbs. |
| Appl. of limestone | 50,000 lbs. |
| Seeding winter legumes and annual lespedeza | 2,766.0 Acres |
| Green manure crops | 7,248.9 Acres |
| Establishing pastures | 226.8 Acres |
| Planting trees | 97.0 Acres |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING UNITS EARNED IN 1939 | 21,698.2 |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS, IN DOLLARS | \$ 32,547.30 |
| GRAND TOTAL OF A.A.A. PAYMENTS IN COUNTY IN 1939 | \$ 249,224.20 |
| NUMBER OF PAYEES | 1,988 |

establishing 60 acres of pastures and planting of 150,000 trees.

City of Dawson

Enter Lee County

Lee County was settled in 1826 on lands acquired from the Creek Indians at the last treaty of Indian Springs. It was named for "Light-Horse-Harry" Lee, father of Robert E. Lee. Points of historical importance are Chohaw, where a monument was set up in 1912 on the spot where the Creek Indian settlement was located and where the first court of Lee County was held under the oak trees, and Jackson Bridge. Total population is 8,328 of which 5,456 live on farms. The farm population consists of 1,060 white persons and 4,396 negroes. About 47 percent of the farms in the county are mortgaged. The total mortgaged indebtedness is \$1,186,080. There are 1,800 farm families in the county, 159 of whom own their farms. There are 612 tenants and 540 share-croppers. Largest town in the county has a population of 800. The major industry is farming. The county is located in the Coastal Plain section. The area of the county is 208,640 acres of which 111,120 acres are in woodland, 30,000 acres not in productive use and 78,000 acres in cropland. There are 30,000 acres of cropland badly eroded, 30,000 acres eroded and 30,000 slightly eroded. Predominating soil-types are Sandy Loam, Sands. There are 16.2 acres of cropland per farm person. The growing season is 8 months. Normal annual temperature is 67 degrees, and normal annual rainfall is 49.24 inches. The major cash crops are peanuts, cotton, watermelons and pecans. Since the AAA Program began, acreage of cash crops have been changed as follows: Cotton, from 5,200 acres during 1928-1932 to 4,651 in 1939, peanuts from 21,049 acres in 1932 to 35,772 acres in 1939. There are 1,006 milch cows in the county, 7,407 hogs and 4,586 other cattle. Each year the county produces 10,000 head of livestock and buys about 1,000 head outside the county. The total cash income of major cash crops last year was \$581,841. Total cash farm income was \$627,841. Total AAA payments last year were \$65,000. Total farm income, including AAA payments, has been placed at \$681,509. Last year 100 percent of the cropland in the county was covered by AAA worksheets. 5.96 percent was in cotton, .07 percent in tobacco and 45.8 percent in peanuts. Some of the soil-building practices carried out last year under the AAA are: Application of 46 tons of phosphate and basic slag and 561 tons of limestone, seeding 5,824 acres of winter legumes and annual lespedeza, turning under of 5,329 acres of green manure crops, establishing 149 acres of pastures and planting 67,500 trees.

Note growth of kudzu in field at right just before reaching county arch over highway.

LEE COUNTY

A. A. A. SUMMARY FOR 1939

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Farms, total number in the county | 755 |
| Farms participating in AAA Program | 610 |
| Cropland in county | 78,001.4 |
| Cropland per farm | 103.3 Acres |
| AAA Payments per farm | \$ 75.90 |
| AAA Payments per farm person | 58.09 |
| PAYMENTS BY COMMODITIES -- | |
| Cotton, dollars | \$ 34,051.98 |
| Tobacco, dollars | \$ 6.78 |
| Peanuts, dollars | \$ 7,618.93 |
| NORMAL YIELD PER ACRE -- | |
| Cotton, pounds | 205 |
| Tobacco, pounds | 918 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 27.9 |
| Wheat, bushels | 7.6 |
| Corn, bushels | 5.49 |
| TOTAL PRODUCTION -- | |
| Cotton, Bales | 1,442 |
| Tobacco, Pounds | 52,509 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 538,192.3 |
| Wheat, bushels | 230.3 |
| ALLOTTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 7,496.5 |
| Tobacco | 1.0 |
| Peanuts | 26,235.0 |
| Wheat . . . (Usual) | 139.8 |
| General Crops | 30,548.4 |
| PLANTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 4,658 |
| Tobacco | 57.2 |
| Peanuts | 35,552.0 |
| Wheat | 30.3 |
| General Crops | 29,978.5 |
| Acres required to produce food and feed crops | 37,057 |
| Acres planted to grain | 18,796 |
| SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES -- | |
| Appl. of superphosphate and basic slag | 653,880 lbs. |
| Appl. of limestone | 1,122,100 lbs. |
| Seeding winter legumes and annual lespedeza | 5,823.5 Acres |
| Green manure crops | 5,329.4 Acres |
| Establishing pastures | 49.5 Acres |
| Planting trees | 99.6 Acres |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING UNITS EARNED IN 1939 | 10,429.3 |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS, IN DOLLARS | \$ 15,645.95 |
| GRAND TOTAL OF A.A.A. PAYMENTS IN COUNTY IN 1939 | \$ 57,321.64 |
| NUMBER OF PAYEES | 987 |

Enter Dougherty County.

Dougherty County was settled in 1837 and it is named for Charles Dougherty, a leading attorney of ante-bellum days at Athens, Georgia. Points of historical importance are Colonial House and Radium Springs. Total population is 22,206, of which 4,362 live on farms. The farm population consists of 943 white persons and 3,419 negroes. There are 750 farm families in the county, 200 of whom own their farms. There are 75 tenants and 475 share-croppers. Largest town in the county has a population of 19,056. The major industries in the county include the manufacture of fertilizer, Distillery, Packing Plant, Hosiery Mill. The County is located in the Coastal Plain section. The area of the county is 218,880 acres, of which 101,000 acres are in cropland. There are 30,000 acres of cropland badly eroded, 50,000 acres eroded and 10,000 acres slightly eroded. Predominating soil types are Greenville Loam and Orangeburg. There are 19.2 acres of cropland per farm person. The growing days between killing frosts are 250. Normal annual temperature is 66.8 degrees, and normal annual rainfall is about 49 inches. The major cash crops are peanuts, cotton, pecans and peaches. There are 1,431 milch cows in the county, 9,540 hogs and 3,891 other cattle. Each year the county produces 8,000 head of livestock and buys 5,000 head outside the county. The total income of major cash crops last year was \$341,525. Total cash farm income was \$666,525. Total farm income, including AAA payment of \$47,000 has been placed at \$723,277. 88 percent of the cropland in the county is covered by AAA worksheets. Of this figure, 3,576 acres was in cotton, 28.1 acres was in tobacco and 16,586.8 acres in peanuts. Some of the soil-building practices carried out last year under the AAA are: Application of 125 tons of phosphate and basic slag and 420 tons of limestone. Construction of 10 miles of terraces, seeding of 4,849.8 acres of winter legumes and annual lespedeza, turning under 6,059.9 acres of green manure crops, establishing 68.3 acres of pastures and planting 608.4 acres of pine trees.

Enter City of Albany

Stop at New Albany Hotel for the night. Banquet in main dining room of New Albany Hotel at 8 P. M., with Homer S. Durden, Georgia AAA Administrative Officer in Charge, presiding.

DOUGHERTY COUNTY

A. A. A. SUMMARY FOR 1939

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Farms, total number in county | 595 |
| Farms participating in AAA Program | 519 |
| Cropland in county | 57,254.1 |
| Cropland per farm | 96.2 Acres |
| AAA Payments per farm | \$ 85.69 |
| AAA Payments per farm person | \$ 85.69 |
| PAYMENTS BY COMMODITIES -- | |
| Cotton, dollars | \$ 21,219.56 |
| Tobacco, dollars | \$ 2.11 |
| Peanuts, dollars | \$ 2,768.78 |
| NORMAL YIELD PER ACRE -- | |
| Cotton, pounds | 183 |
| Tobacco, pounds | 896 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 26.6 |
| Wheat, bushels | 10.7 |
| Corn, bushels | 5.49 |
| TOTAL PRODUCTION -- | |
| Cotton, Bales | 1,161 |
| Tobacco, Pounds | 25,659.0 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 206,576.9 |
| ALLOTTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 5,574.3 |
| Tobacco | 15.0 |
| Peanuts | 10,589.0 |
| General Crops | 24,500.8 |
| PLANTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 3,618.8 |
| Tobacco | 29.3 |
| Peanuts | 13,928.2 |
| General Crops | 18,861.9 |
| Acres required to produce food and food crops | 59,599 |
| Acres planted to grain crops | 14,492 |
| SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES -- | |
| Appl. of superphosphate and basic slag | 171,900 lbs. |
| Appl. of limestone | 857,100 lbs. |
| Seeding winter legumes and annual lespedeza | 4,849.8 Acres |
| Green manure crops | 6,059.9 Acres |
| Establishing pastures | 15.5 Acres |
| Planting trees | 235.3 Acres |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING UNITS EARNED IN 1939 | 13,654.2 |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS, IN DOLLARS | \$ 20,481.30 |
| GRAND TOTAL OF A.A.A. PAYMENTS IN COUNTY IN 1939 | \$ 44,471.75 |
| NUMBER OF PAYEES | 519 |

SECOND DAY

July 6, 1940

Approximate
Mileage
Between
Signs

Leave New Albany Hotel at 8:30 A. M.

Cross Flint River Bridge and take right at Atlantic Filling Station.

0 SIGN 1 (Left) - - Georgia Normal School for Negroes. This is a four year college with enrollment of 240 boys and 356 girls.

Turn left at Radium Springs, health resort now in bankruptcy.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ SIGN 2 (Left) - - Farm of Ed Johnson, negro. Rents farm for \$150.00 per year. There are 6 in family. Has lived on farm 3 years, cooperating with AAA each year. 260 acres in farm with only 100 in cultivation. Has 9 acre cotton allotment, 18 acre peanut allotment. Plants within these. Also has 45 acres of corn interplanted with velvet beans and 5 acres of sorghum. Keeps 2 mules, 2 cows, 2 hogs. Income last year \$440. Had to buy \$45 worth of fertilizer. Realized profit of \$40.00 in year's operation. Didn't sell any livestock off farm. Received \$70.00 in AAA benefits.

Return to State Highway 50, near Adam's Inn. Between Johnson farm and this highway you will drive through large pecan groves. In one grove on right of road you will notice velvet beans.

5 SIGN 3 (Left) - - Farm of W. L. Mitchell. Rents farm for \$150 per year. Six in family. 61.9 acres in farm and has following in cultivation: 4.4 acres peanuts, 8.2 acres of corn, 1 acre of butterbeans, 1 acre of peas and small home garden. Keeps a mule, 2 cows and 10 chickens. Has bought \$40.00 worth of fertilizer. Last year farm produced 40 tons of peanuts, 5 bales of cotton, received \$15.08 in ACP benefits and \$26.23 in CAP. Soil-building goal this year is 18 units, which he will not earn.

Enter Worth County.

Worth County settled in 1853 and named for Major Gen. William James Worth. Historical point of interest is the Power Dam. Total population is 21,094. There are 1,950 farms in the county, of which 1,200 are mortgaged. Total mortgaged indebtedness is \$500,000. There are 4,755 farm families, 500 of whom own their farms. There are 1,255 tenants and 3,000 share-croppers. Largest town has population of 2,200. Major industry is farming. County located in Coastal Plains section. Area of 416,640 acres, of which 297,000 are in woodland and 152,000 in cropland. There are 20,000 acres of cropland badly eroded, 100,000 acres eroded

WORTH COUNTY

A. A. A. SUMMARY FOR 1939

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Farms, total number in county | 1,950 |
| Farms participating in AAA Program | 1,320 |
| Cropland in county | 149,674.7 |
| Cropland per farm | 76.8 Acres |
| AAA Payments per farm | \$ 98.20 |
| AAA Payments per farm person | \$ 61.01 |
| PAYMENTS BY COMMODITIES -- | |
| Cotton, dollars | \$ 162,495.44 |
| Tobacco, dollars | \$ 4,226.12 |
| * Peanuts, dollars | \$ - 4,896.53 |
| NORMAL YIELD PER ACRE -- | |
| Cotton, pounds | 240 |
| Tobacco, pounds | 977 -- |
| Peanuts, bushels | 32.6 |
| Wheat, bushels | 8 |
| Corn, bushels | 5.82 |
| TOTAL PRODUCTION -- | |
| Cotton, Bales | 7,768 |
| Tobacco, Pounds | 316,567 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 837,846.1 |
| ALLOTTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 28,974.2 |
| Tobacco | 2,040.9 |
| Peanuts | 28,506.0 |
| General Crops | 68,533.2 |
| PLANTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 23,251.3 |
| Tobacco | 3,240.2 |
| Peanuts | 41,095.6 |
| General Crops | 66,839.8 |
| Acres required to produce food and feed crops | 104,117 |
| Acres planted to grain crops | 60,459 |
| SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES -- | |
| Appl. of superphosphate and basic slag | 28,890 lbs. |
| Appl. of limestone | 122,700 lbs. |
| Terracing | 285,000 ft. |
| Seeding biennial and perennial legumes and grasses | 16.4 Acres |
| Seeding winter legumes and annual lespedeza | 653.0 Acres |
| Green manure crops | 1,923.1 Acres |
| Establishing pastures | 16.7 Acres |
| Planting trees | 119.9 Acres |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING UNITS EARNED IN 1939 | 19,780.9 |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS, IN DOLLARS | \$ 29,671.35 |
| GRAND TOTAL OF A.A.A. PAYMENTS IN COUNTY IN 1939 | \$ 191,496.38 |
| NUMBER OF PAYEES | 3,139 |

* Due to overplanting of peanuts the penalty exceeded the payment by \$4,896.53 which was deducted from other payments made in the county.

52,000 acres slightly eroded. Predominating soil type is Tifton Sandy Loam. There are 60.4 acres of cropland per farm family and 8.9 acres of cropland per farm person. Growing days are 231. Normal annual temperature is 66 degrees. Normal annual rainfall is about 49 inches. Major cash crops are cotton, tobacco and peanuts. Ten-year average yields of corn and wheat are 10.4 bushels and 8 bushels, respectively. There are 5,000 milch cows, 12,000 hogs and 9,000 other cattle. Each year the county produces 7,500 head of livestock and buys 6,000 head outside the county. Total income of major cash crops last year was \$550,000. Total cash farm income was \$750,000. Total farm income, including AAA payments, was \$930,000. Of the cropland covered by the AAA 23,261 acres was in cotton, 3,259 was in tobacco, and 41,000 in peanuts. Some of the soil-building practices carried out are: Construction of 115 miles of terraces, seeding of 2,000 acres of biennial and perennial legumes and grasses, 3,894 acres of winter legumes and annual lespedeza, turning under of 2,850 acres of green manure crops, establishing 500 acres of pastures and planting 8,000 trees.

Between Worth County Line and Tift County Line you will notice some examples of gum Turpentine farming.

Town of Sylvester. Turn right; one block turn left to Tifton.

Enter Tift County.

Tift County contains 155,520 acres. 135,611 acres are classed as land in farms, 68,000 of which are in cropland. There are 1,298 farms in the county which contain an average of 108 acres per farm. The average acres of cropland per farm is 53.9. Of the total population of 16,000 approximately 11,000 are white and 5,000 colored. The total farm population is 8,600 of which 6,800 are white and 1,800 colored. The farms in this county are for the most part operated by white owners and tenants. The principal sources of cash farm income are tobacco, cotton, peanuts and vegetables. The allotments to this county of the three principal cash crops in 1939 were as follows: (1) Cotton -- 11,280 acres with an adjusted average yield of 247 pounds per acre; (2) Tobacco -- 3,611 acres with an average yield of 970 pounds per acre; and (3) Peanuts -- 6,200 acres with an average yield of 850 pounds per acre. AAA payments to this county average between \$75,000 and \$100,000 annually. Total income of major cash crops last year was \$1,210,000. Total cash farm income was \$1,500,000.

The Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station and the Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College are located at Tifton. Tifton is the largest tobacco market in the State. Its tobacco sales warehouses contain 330,000 square feet. The Imperial Tobacco Company, largest plant in the state for stemming and re-drying tobacco, is located at Tifton. The Abraham Baldwin College is a 100 percent Agricul-

TIFT COUNTY

A. A. A. SUMMARY FOR 1939

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Farms, total number in county | 962 |
| Farms participating in AAA Program | 636 |
| Cropland in county | 68,496.6 |
| Cropland per farm | 71.2 Acres |
| AAA Payments per farm | \$ 109.40 |
| AAA Payments per farm person | \$ 66.85 |
| PAYMENTS BY COMMODITIES -- | |
| Cotton, dollars | \$ 80,172.49 |
| Tobacco, dollars | \$ 13,783.17 |
| Peanuts, dollars | - 334.55 |
| NORMAL YIELD PER ACRE -- | |
| Cotton, pounds | 247 |
| Tobacco, pounds | 965 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 34.6 |
| Wheat, bushels | 8.8 |
| Corn, bushels | 6.78 |
| TOTAL PRODUCTION -- | |
| Cotton, Bales | 3,878 |
| Tobacco, Pounds | 472,830 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 177,576.9 |
| ALLOTTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 12,374.2 |
| Tobacco | 3,629.8 |
| Peanuts | 6,278.0 |
| General Crops | 37,489.2 |
| PLANTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 9,442.9 |
| Tobacco | 4,899.8 |
| Peanuts | 8,235.8 |
| General Crops | 34,982.4 |
| Acres required to produce food and feed crops | 58,204 |
| Acres planted to grain crops | 25,722 |
| SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES -- | |
| Appl. of superphosphate and basic slag | 21,600 lbs. |
| Terracing | 951,920 ft. |
| Seeding biennial and perennial legumes and grasses | 66.3 Acres |
| Seeding winter legumes and annual lespedeza | 720.5 Acres |
| Green manure crops | 857.7 Acres |
| Establishing pastures | 6.7 Acres |
| Planting trees | 191.4 Acres |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING UNITS EARNED IN 1939 | 8,727.9 |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS, IN DOLLARS | \$ 11,600.00 |
| GRAND TOTAL OF A.A.A. PAYMENTS IN COUNTY IN 1939 | \$ 105,221.11 |
| NUMBER OF PAYEES | 1,574 |

tural College -- only enrolls boys and girls who intend to return to the farm. Gives one and two year courses. The county was named for Capt. H. H. Tift. It was established in 1905. There are 1294 farms in the county and 98 % of them are cooperating with the AAA. 75 percent of the farms in the county are mortgaged. There are 2,000 farm families on 1,294 farms and about 500 of the farms are owned. There are 200 tenants and 800 share-croppers. Largest town has population of 5,000. Major industry is farming. County is located in Coastal Plain section. 5 percent of the land is badly eroded and 25 percent slightly eroded.

The ten-year average yields for corn and oats are 12.1 bushels and 30 bushels respectively. There are 2,045 milch cows in the county, 8,227 hogs and 2,097 other cattle. Each year the county produces 60 percent of its livestock and buys 40 percent outside the county. For AAA soil-building data and other AAA information about Tift County see summary sheet in this booklet.

Ty Ty, Georgia -- Note turpentine still at right.

31 SIGN 4 (Right) - - Flue-cured tobacco patch on farm of E. P. Bowen, Jr., State AAA Committeeman. Farm is being worked by share-cropper. Note terraces on both sides of highway. Terraces built three years ago with AAA assistance.

1 SIGN 5 (Right) - - Tobacco barn on farm of L. G. Abbott. STOP here and see how Georgia farmer cures tobacco.

2 SIGN 6 (Right) - - Farm of E. L. Webb. Notice terraces built in fall of 1939 with AAA assistance, showing proper outlets. Notice type of soil--Norfolk Sand, which is easily eroded.

City of Tifton

Turn left at city limits on S. Ridge Avenue to Imperial Tobacco Co., largest plant in the State for stemming and re-drying tobacco. Turn right at Central Avenue and go to Columbia Naval Stores Plant for brief stop. Go by Southern Cotton Oil Co., then to main business section of town and view tobacco warehouses where very soon the folks down here will be hearing the chant of the tobacco auctioneer.

5 SIGN 7 (Left) - - Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station and the Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College. STOP here for tour of station.

Return to U. S. Highway 41 to Ashburn.

10 SIGN 8 (Left) -- Chula, home of Toby Cook, the 10-year-old boy who rode his Shetland pony to Washington to see FDR inaugurated in 1932.

TURNER COUNTY

A. A. A. SUMMARY FOR 1939

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Farms, total number in county | 897 |
| Farms participating in AAA Program | 769 |
| Cropland in county | 76,196.2 |
| Cropland per farm | 84.9 Acres |
| AAA Payments per farm | \$ 87.60 |
| AAA Payments per farm person | \$ 53.71 |
| PAYMENTS BY COMMODITIES -- | |
| Cotton, dollars | \$ 63,320.40 |
| Tobacco, dollars | \$ 285.94 |
| Peanuts, dollars | \$ 1,414.82 |
| NORMAL YIELD PER ACRE -- | |
| Cotton, pounds | 214 |
| Tobacco, pounds | 886 -- |
| Peanuts, bushels | 33.6 |
| Wheat, bushels | 8 |
| Corn, bushels | 5.71 |
| TOTAL PRODUCTION -- | |
| Cotton, Bales | 2,901 |
| Tobacco, Pounds | 106,851 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 572,153.8 |
| Wheat, bushels | 2,250 |
| ALLOTTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 12,966.9 |
| Tobacco | 120.6 |
| Peanuts | 16,796.0 |
| Wheat . . . (Usual 169.5) | 12.0 |
| General Crops | 39,918.6 |
| PLANTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 9,013.6 |
| Tobacco | 268.0 |
| Peanuts | 26,009.5 |
| Wheat | 246.9 |
| General Crops | 31,101.8 |
| Acres required to produce food and feed crops | 53,034 |
| Acres planted to grain crops | 27,560 |
| SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES -- | |
| Appl. of superphosphate and basic slag | 12,330 lbs. |
| Terracing | 100,540 ft. |
| Seeding biennial and perennial legumes and grasses | 2.3 Acres |
| Seeding winter legumes and annual lespedeza | 708.3 Acres |
| Green manure crops | 3,302.6 Acres |
| Establishing pastures | 9.9 Acres |
| Planting trees | 49.4 Acres |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING UNITS EARNED IN 1939 | 8,367.0 |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS, IN DOLLARS | \$ 13,550.50 |
| GRAND TOTAL OF A.A.A. PAYMENTS IN COUNTY IN 1939 | \$ 78,571.66 |
| NUMBER OF PAYEES | 1,463 |

Enter Turner County.

Turner County is famous with the AAA family because here I. W. Duggan, Director of the Southern Division, once served as County Agent and Vocational Agriculture Teacher. He took an active part in popularizing the cow-hog-hen project in this county and the country. All cotton farmers in Turner County except eight complied with their cotton allotments last year and received cotton adjustment payments averaging slightly more than \$42.00. Under the AAA Program, Turner County farmers have a possible payment of slightly more than \$100,000. The county occupies that part of the Coastal Plain known as Altamaha Upland and locally as "Wire-grass County". The elevation of the county ranges from 340 to 450 feet above sea level. Slightly more than 1/3 of the area of the county is improved farm land. The Tifton sandy loam is the most extensive and important soil for farm purposes in the county. The Norfolk sandy loam is also extensive and important soil. The principal crops grown are peanuts, corn, cotton, watermelons and cantaloupes. 26,000 acres of peanuts for market were harvested with an approximate production of 5,000 to 6,000 tons. In 1939, 9,012 acres of cotton were harvested. 90 percent of the farms in the county are mortgaged at \$10.00 the acre. There are 1500 farm families in the county, 20 percent of whom own their farms. 80 percent of the farmers are tenants and approximately 40 percent move each year. Largest town has a population of 2,500. Area of county is 147,840 acres, of which 54,613 acres are in woodland and 80,000 in cropland. Normal annual rainfall is about 49 inches. The 10-year average yields for corn and wheat are 10.2 bushels and 7.7 bushels respectively. There are 2,500 milch cows in the county, 11,000 hogs and 1,500 other cattle. Total income of major cash crops was \$1,500,000. Average income per farm is \$130. Last year practically all the cropland was covered by worksheets, with 9,011 acres in cotton, 26,000 in peanuts and 258 acres in tobacco. Soil-building practices carried out in the county were: Application of 14 tons of phosphate and basic slag, construction of 100,400 feet of terraces, seeding of 708 acres of winter legumes and annual lespedeza, turning under of 5,533 acres of green manure crops, establishing 30 acres of pastures and planting of 5,000 trees.

4

SIGN 9 (Right) - - Farm of E. A. Childs, tenant. Seven in family. Has lived on farm 6 years, cooperating with AAA each year. There are 331.9 acres with 100 acres in woods and 25 in pasture. Cotton allotment 33.4 acres, tobacco 2.3. Planted 32 acres in cotton, 2.2 acres in tobacco, 52 acres of peanuts, 90 acres of corn, 6 acres of oats, 9 acres of watermelons, 3 acres of cantaloupes and home garden. Keeps 7 mules, 2 cows, 21 hogs and 35 chickens. Cash income last year was \$1,620 including \$100.32 in AAA payments. Cash expenses for running farm were \$1,400, which left a balance of \$220. Carried out the following soil-building

practices: Seeded 19 acres of biennial and perennial legumes and grasses. Soil building goal this year is 56.6 units.

- 1 SIGN 10 (Left) - - Farm of J. B. Cromer, owner. Eight in family. Lived on farm 20 years. Cooperated with AAA 7 years. There are 251.8 acres in farm, with 86 acres in woods, 4.3 acres in pasture. Has pecan orchard of 3.2 acres. Allotments this year: 27 acres of cotton, 36 acres of peanuts, 4.7 acres of tobacco. Planted 26 acres of cotton, 38 acres of peanuts, 4.7 acres of tobacco, 5 acres of wheat, 50 acres of corn, 5 acres of oats, 5 acres of cantaloupes, 5 acres of English peas, and home garden. Keeps 6 mules, 12 cows, 23 hogs and 100 chickens. Cash income in 1939 was \$1,950, including \$75.96 in AAA payments. Cash expenses for running farm were \$1,350, which left a balance of \$600. Wife canned 100 quarts of fruits and 125 quarts of vegetables last year. Carried out following soil-building practices: Seeded 18.9 acres of biennial and perennial legumes and grasses.

City of Ashburn.

Turn left across railroad 1 mile north of town.

Re-enter Worth County.

Turn left at Old Gin House 7 miles from Ashburn.

- 15 SIGN 11 (Right) -- 15,000-acre farm of Mrs. Ola Aultman starts here. She recently placed an order, under AAA grant-of-aid, for 22,000 pounds of Austrian Winter peas - - to be shipped from Oregon -- and 170,400 pounds of superphosphate, which she will place on 710 acres. There are 4 in her family. 150 tenants on the farm. About 600 depend on the farm for livelihood. Allotments this year: 928.3 acres for cotton, 31.9 acres for tobacco, 1800 acres for peanuts. Has planted 840 acres in cotton, 31 acres in tobacco and 1800 acres in peanuts. Last year made only 262 bales on 840 acres of cotton, 14,214 pounds of tobacco on 31 acres and 350 tons of peanuts. Mrs. Aultman keeps 163 mules, 1,425 cows, 600 hogs and 300 chickens. Her cash income in 1939 was \$82,060.58, including \$6,653.69 in AAA payments - - - \$5,716.37 in ACP benefits and \$937.32 CAP. Cash expenses for running the farm were \$80,194.74, which left a balance of \$1,915.84. Value of crops and livestock products used in farm homes was \$1,000. Canned 200 quarts of fruits last year. Her soil-building goal this year is 2,050 units. She earned 1,028 units of her 2,050 unit goal last year.

Return to State Highway 33 and head north for Cordele.

Enter Crisp County.

Crisp county was settled in 1821 and it is named for the late Judge Charles R. Crisp. Points of historical interest are

CRISP COUNTY

A. A. A. SUMMARY FOR 1939

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Farms, total number in county | 758 |
| Farms participating in AAA Program | 758 |
| Cropland in county | 87,510.0 |
| Cropland per farm | 115.4 Acres |
| AAA Payments per farm | \$ 282.30 |
| AAA Payments per farm person | \$ 138.26 |
| PAYMENTS BY COMMODITIES -- | |
| Cotton, dollars | \$ 154,927.42 |
| Tobacco, dollars | \$ 36.15 |
| Peanuts, dollars | \$ 11,191.22 |
| NORMAL YIELD PER ACRE -- | |
| Cotton, pounds | 243 |
| Tobacco, pounds | 916 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 34.0 |
| Wheat, bushels | 8.2 |
| Corn, bushels | 5.94 |
| TOTAL PRODUCTION -- | |
| Cotton, Bales | 7,530 |
| Tobacco, Pounds | 19,877 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 511,653.8 |
| Wheat, bushels | 2,000 |
| ALLOTTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 19,873.4 |
| Tobacco | 21.7 |
| Peanuts | 19,251.0 |
| General Crops | 42,293.5 |
| PLANTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 17,007 |
| Tobacco | 83.9 |
| Peanuts | 20,365.2 |
| Wheat | 175.1 |
| General Crops | 37,221.5 |
| Acres required to produce food and feed crops . . . | 51,637 |
| Acres planted to grain crops | 30,428 |
| SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES -- | |
| Appl. of superphosphate and basic slag | 8,220 lbs. |
| Appl. of limestone | 101,300 lbs. |
| Terracing | 81,900 ft. |
| Seeding winter legumes and annual lespedeza | 6,911.5 Acres |
| Green manure crops | 12,561.8 Acres |
| Planting trees | 545.7 Acres |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING UNITS EARNED IN 1939 | 23,105.0 |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS, IN DOLLARS | \$ 32,657.50 |
| GRAND TOTAL OF A. A. A. PAYMENTS IN COUNTY IN 1939 . . | \$ 198,812.29 |
| NUMBER OF PAYEES | 1,438 |

Fort Early, established in 1812 and used by General Andrew Jackson in the war with the Seminole Indians. Population is 17,343. Farmers cooperate fully with the AAA. Last year 758 AAA worksheets covered 970 farms with 88,237 acres of cropland. The cotton acreage allotment for the county in 1939 was 19,921 in comparison to the 1928-32 average of 25,700 acres planted to the crop. Over 17,590 acres of cotton planted last year. The peanut allotment was 19,291 acres last year. Soil conservation and parity payments under the program were approximately \$200,000 in 1939. In the last referendum 93 per cent of the votes cast were favorable to continuing marketing quotas. The predominating soils in Crisp County are Norfolk and Tifton sandy loams. Cotton and peanuts are the principal cash crops. Crisp County is the only county in the U. S. owning and operating its own hydro-electric plant.

Seventy percent of the farms in Crisp County are mortgaged. There are 1,368 farm families in the county, 318 of whom own their farms. There are 1,032 tenants and share-croppers. Largest town has a population of 8,000. Major industry is farming. Normal annual rainfall is 48.6 inches. Normal annual temperature is 65.9. The 10-year average yields for corn and wheat are 10.6 bushels and 8.2 bushels, respectively. There are 2,247 milch cows in the county, 10,868 hogs and 2,388 other cattle. Total farm income, including AAA payments, has been placed at \$1,450,000. Soil-building practices carried out were: Application of 16 tons of limestone, seeding 6,171 acres of biennial and perennial legumes and grasses, 6,917 acres of winter legumes and annual lespedeza, turning under of 12,525 acres of green manure crops, planting of 450,000 trees. County sowed 22,000 pounds of Austrian Winter peas.

28

SIGN 12 (Left) -- Farm of D. W. Black, tenant. There are 6 in family. Has lived on farm 7 years. He has tried to cooperate with the AAA seven years but allotments were low some time and he overplanted. There are 202 acres in the farm, with 52 acres in woods and none in pasture because he hasn't been able to fence the land. Does not have an orchard. Has allotment of 35 acres for cotton and 34 acres for peanuts. Planted 27 acres to cotton, 54 acres to peanuts, 35 acres to corn, 21 acres to oats. Also has 12 acres of watermelons, 11 acres of cantaloupes and 2 acres in garden crops. He keeps 5 mules, 1 cow, no hogs and 25 chickens. Buys hogs for farm meat supply because he has no fencing under which to grow hogs. He received \$147 from AAA last year. His wife canned 300 quarts of vegetables last year. Carried out the following soil-building practices: Terraced 32 acres, Seeded 17.2 acres of winter legumes. Mr. Black feels that since his cash crop allotments are so low he must overplant his peanut acreage and this deducts any payments he might earn by soil-building. This year the County AAA Committee increased his cotton allotment 4 acres and his peanut allotment 4 acres. He pays \$500 cash rent for the farm and prior to this year the rent was \$400.

5

SIGN 13 (Right) - - Farm of L. L. Blackmon, owner. There are 2 in his family. Mr. Blackmon operates on a strictly cash basis and has one of the best programs of diversified farming in operation in the county. By good management he has brought a very poor and unproductive sandy farm into a high state of cultivation during the seven years he has owned it. His allotments are: 91 acres for cotton, 96 acres for peanuts and he is planting 81 and 65 acres, respectively. Also planted 9 acres of wheat, 39 acres of corn and 95 acres of oats. Has 36 acres of canteloupes, 39 acres of watermelons and 4 acres of garden crops. Received \$1,037 from AAA last year - - \$729.40 in ACP benefits and \$308 C&P. Value of crops and livestock products used in home was \$450. His wife canned 100 quarts of fruits and 100 quarts of vegetables last year. He carried out the following soil-building practices: Seeded 72.8 acres of winter legumes and annual lespedeza, turned under 72.8 acres of green manure crops, established 14 acres of pastures. His soil-building goal last year was 165 units and he earned 165 units.

Turn left at red light this side of City of Cordole and take U. S. Highway 280 to Flint River Inn.

Cross Flint River Bridge. Stop at Flint River Inn for - -

L U N C H

Leave Flint River Inn at 2 P. M., returning to Cordole over U. S. Highway 280.

Turn left at Cordole and take U. S. Highway 41.

23

SIGN 14(Right) - - Producers' market for fruits, vegetables and nuts. Operated by private owner.

2

Sign 15 (Right) - - Slash pine plantation 13 years old. Seedlings average eight inches in diameter at breast and 43 feet high. There were 3 different plantings -- one in 1926, 1927 and 1928. Wild stock was used. About 400 trees per acre have survived. Owner has 185 acres, of which he has planted trees on 45 acres.

$\frac{1}{2}$

SIGN 16 (Right) - - Pecan orchard where oats and vetch were used as cover crops. Observe home orchard about home.

Enter Dooly County at Arch over highway.

Practically every farmer in Dooly County is cooperating with the AAA. Since the beginning of the program in the county, more than \$1,500,000 have been paid farmers in benefit payments. The county prior to the AAA program planted an average of 55,000 acres of cotton, with a production of 18,000 bales. At present

DOOLY COUNTY

A. A. A. SUMMARY FOR 1939

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Farms, total number in county | 1,221 |
| Farms participating in AAA Program | 1,127 |
| Cropland in county | 139,700.4 |
| Cropland per farm | 114.4 Acres |
| AAA Payments per farm | \$ 220.50 |
| AAA Payments per farm person | \$ 145.39 |
| PAYMENTS BY COMMODITIES -- | |
| Cotton, dollars | \$ 231,080.69 |
| Tobacco, dollars | \$ 30.08 |
| Peanuts, dollars | \$ 7,405.85 |
| Wheat, dollars | \$ 256.85 |
| NORMAL YIELD PER ACRE -- | |
| Cotton, pounds | 224 |
| Tobacco, pounds | 919 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 38.3 |
| Wheat, bushels | 9.4 |
| Corn, bushels | 5.99 |
| TOTAL PRODUCTION -- | |
| Cotton, Bales | 15,833 |
| Tobacco, Pounds | 44,663 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 523,423.1 |
| Wheat, bushels | 21,060 |
| ALLOTTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 35,856.0 |
| Tobacco | 11.0 |
| Peanuts | 18,239.0 |
| Wheat . . . (Usual 399.0) | 300.0 |
| General Crops | 68,818.6 |
| PLANTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 32,221.2 |
| Tobacco | 48.6 |
| Peanuts | 19,958.3 |
| Wheat | 1,728.9 |
| General Crops | 66,580.1 |
| Acres required to produce food and feed crops | 77,256 |
| Acres planted to grain crops | 54,392 |
| SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES -- | |
| Appl. of superphosphate and basic slag | 33,270 lbs. |
| Terracing | 23,380 ft. |
| Seeding winter legumes and annual lespedeza | 6,748.5 Acres |
| Green manure crops | 8,045.1 Acres |
| Establishing pastures | 15.0 Acres |
| Planting trees | 69.9 Acres |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING UNITS EARNED IN 1939 | 20,343.3 |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS, IN DOLLARS | \$ 30,514.95 |
| GRAND-TOTAL OF A.A.A. PAYMENTS IN COUNTY IN 1939 | \$ 269,268.42 |
| TOTAL NUMBER OF PAYEES | 1,852 |

around 30,000 acres are planted and the production averages about 15,000 bales annually. This increase in yield is due principally to the AAA program and better cultural methods and treatment of cotton seed. The topography of Dooley County varies from gently rolling low ridges, which characterizes most of the county, to steep rolling and hilly lands in the vicinity of the largest streams. The prevailing soil-type is Norfolk sandy loam and Tifton sandy loam with about 19 % of the total land area in each of these types. Cotton is the principal money crop, with the AAA allotment being 36,000 acres. The peanut for market acreage allotment amount to 18,000 acres. The county also plants 4,700 acres in watermelons, and 1,700 acres in pimento peppers. The county has a pimento pepper canning plant, peanut shelling plant, cotton seed oil mill and a large planing mill. Normal annual rainfall is 48.57 inches. Refer to summary sheets in this booklet for soil-building practices carried out under AAA.

4 $\frac{1}{2}$

SIGN 17 (Right) - - Farm of Ben F. Collins, FSA client. Number in family is 4; age of man is 50, woman is 48, boy is 18, and the girl is 16. Education of man, second grade, wife, ninth grade. Client has farmed all his life mostly as share-cropper. Entered on program in 1939; total advances to date \$710; loans \$685; grants \$25; percent of loans liquidated 20 %; net worth on entering program, \$156. Acres in farm 97; principal crops include 22 acres of cotton, 7 acres in peanuts, 20 acres in watermelons, and various food patches. Has 2 mules, 2 cows, 5 hogs and 20 chickens. Total cash income \$883; cash expenditures \$546, including \$200 for rent and \$156 for living expenses; cash income less cash expenses \$337.

City of Vienna

2 $\frac{1}{4}$

SIGN 18 (Left) - - The home of Senator Walter F. George. The pine trees planted beyond his home were set out in 1937.

Enter Houston County at Arch over the Highway.

Houston County was settled in 1822 and it is named for John Houston, first colonial Governor of this settlement. The small commercial wheat area of Georgia is centered around this county. There are farms in the county, of which 600 are mortgaged. The total mortgaged indebtedness is \$450,000. There are 1,200 farm families in the county, 300 of whom own their farms. There are 225 tenants and 215 share-croppers. Largest town in the county has a population of 1,542. Major industry is farming. County is located in the upper Coastal Plain section. Area of the county is 283,250 acres, of which 115,000 acres are in woodland and 89,000 acres in cropland. There are 10,000 acres of cropland badly eroded, 20,000 acres eroded and 30,000 acres slightly eroded. Predominating soil types are Greenville and Norfolk sandy loam.

HOUSTON COUNTY

A. A. A. SUMMARY FOR 1939

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Farms, total number in county | 887 |
| Farms participating in AAA Program | 668 -- |
| Cropland in county | 57,697.6 |
| Cropland per farm | 65 Acres |
| AAA Payments per farm | \$ 140.80 |
| AAA Payments per farm person | \$ 117.15 |
| PAYMENTS BY COMMODITIES -- | |
| Cotton, dollars | \$ 95,567.93 |
| Tobacco, dollars | \$ 108.84 |
| Peanuts, dollars | \$ - 2,815.89 |
| Wheat, dollars | \$ 3,865.67 |
| NORMAL YIELD PER ACRE -- | |
| Cotton, pounds | 193 |
| Tobacco, pounds | 881 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 34.0 |
| Wheat, bushels | 9.0 |
| Corn, bushels | 5.66 |
| TOTAL PRODUCTION -- | |
| Cotton, Bales | 5,912 |
| Tobacco, Pounds | 28,016 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 316,346.2 |
| Wheat, bushels | 48,980 |
| ALLOTTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 16,474.8 |
| Tobacco | 20.3 |
| Peanuts | 9,258.0 |
| Wheat (Usual 343.0) | 1,818.4 |
| General Crops | 48,807.1 |
| PLANTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 13,149.9 |
| Tobacco | 31.8 |
| Peanuts | 14,461.3 |
| Wheat | 3,137.1 |
| General Crops | 25,769.9 |
| Acres required to produce food and feed crops | 46,676 |
| Acres planted to grain crops | 35,892 |
| SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES -- | |
| Appl. of superphosphate and basic slag | 262,620 lbs. |
| Appl. of limestone | 1,588,000 lbs. |
| Seeding winter legumes and annual lespedeza | 5,868.6 Acres |
| Green manure crops | 19,596.3 Acres |
| Establishing pastures | 36.7 Acres |
| Planting trees | 60.0 Acres |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING UNITS EARNED IN 1939 | 19,289 |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS, IN DOLLARS | \$ 28,933.50 |
| GRAND TOTAL OF A.A.A. PAYMENTS IN COUNTY IN 1939 | \$ 124,884.79 |
| NUMBER OF PAYEES | 1,066 |

There are 14 acres of cropland per farm person. Normal annual rainfall is 44.8 inches. Major cash crops are cotton, peanuts and peaches. The 10-year average yields for corn and wheat are 10.1 bushels and 9.9 bushels, respectively. There are 1,100 milch cows in the county, 7,500 hogs and 2,000 other cattle. Total income of major cash crops was \$1,024,000 last year. Total cash farm income was \$1,035,000. Of the cropland covered by AAA worksheets, 13,134 acres was in cotton last year, 21 was in tobacco and 15,500 in peanuts. Soil-building practices carried out were: Application of 80 tons of phosphate and basic slag and 80 tons of limestone. Construction of 25 miles of terraces, seeding of 25 acres of biennial and perennial legumes and grasses, 7,000 acres of winter legumes and annual lespedeza, turning under of 6,500 acres of green manure crops, establishing 100 acres of pastures and planting 100,000 trees.

Henderson, Georgia

The intersecting road at this point is a military road running from Savannah to Fort Benning.

12 SIGN 19 (Right) - - Tile drainage. This land was formerly a swamp but was drained about 10 years ago. No land in county has been drained during recent years.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ SIGN 20 (Left) - - Note CCC camp back from highway. About 200 colored men and 3 technicians are maintained at this camp for conservation work.

City of Perry.

Turn left uptown and stop at Mattress Making project for brief inspection. 1,100 families have applied for mattresses in this county which will call for 110 bales of cotton. 94,800 applications have been made in the State which will call for 9,480 bales of cotton. Farmers of Houston County will serve us Ice Cold Watermelon here. About 30 minutes stop.

Take State Highway 7 out of Perry to Fort Valley.

4 SIGN 21 (Right) - - Farm of Mrs. E. D. Smith. She earns full AAA payments each year. 300 acres in farm. 125 acres tilled land.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ SIGN 22 (Left) - - Pecan orchard on farm of D. H. Smith. Planted in Austrian Winter peas for past 6 years. 3 acres in pecan grove. Farm generally stays within allotments and earns all AAA payments.

Enter Peach County.

PEACH COUNTY

A. A. A. SUMMARY FOR 1939

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Farms, total number in county | 413 |
| Farms participating in AAA Program | 413 |
| Cropland in county | 49,607.7 |
| Cropland per farm | 120.2 Acres |
| AAA Payments per farm | \$ 270.50 |
| AAA Payments per farm person | \$ 212.77 |
| PAYMENTS BY COMMODITIES -- | |
| Cotton, dollars | \$ 89,522.04 |
| Peanuts, dollars | \$ - 873.93 |
| Wheat, dollars | \$ 5,566.50 |
| NORMAL YIELD PER ACRE -- | |
| Cotton, pounds | 259 |
| Tobacco, pounds | |
| Peanuts, bushels | 335 |
| Wheat, bushels | 11.5 |
| Corn, bushels | 7.06 |
| TOTAL PRODUCTION-- | |
| Cotton, Bales | 3,525 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 66,538.5 |
| Wheat, bushels | 48,960 |
| ALLOTTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 10,260.9 |
| Peanuts | 2,524.0 |
| Wheat (Usual Acreage 405.2) | 2,097.0 |
| General Crops | 25,177.6 |
| PLANTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 7,760.5 |
| Peanuts | 2,958.5 |
| Wheat | 2,813.3 |
| General Crops | 22,302.0 |
| Acres required to produce food and feed crops for home use | 19,065 |
| Acres planted to grain crops | 20,792 |
| SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES -- | |
| Appl. of superphosphate and basic slag | 68,610 lbs. |
| Appl. of limestone | 344,800 lbs. |
| Seeding winter legumes and annual lespedeza | 5,170.1 Acres |
| Green manure crops | 12,563.5 Acres |
| Establishing pastures | 0.7 Acres |
| Planting trees | 183.8 Acres |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING UNITS EARNED IN 1939 | 11,660.7 |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS, IN DOLLARS | \$ 17,491.05 |
| GRAND TOTAL OF A.A.A. PAYMENTS IN COUNTY IN 1939 | \$ 111,705.66 |
| NUMBER OF PAYEES | 525 |

Peach County is named for the Georgia peach which it has made famous. There are 951 farm families in the county and 195 own their farms. There are 486 tenants and 270 share-croppers. Largest town in the county has a population of 5,640. Major industry is agriculture. The county is located in the Central Coastal Plain area. The area of the county is 114,560 acres, of which 34,000 acres are in woodland and 57,000 acres in cropland. There are 2,000 acres of cropland badly eroded, 3,000 acres eroded and 10,000 acres slightly eroded. Predominating soil-types are Orangeburg and Ruston. There are 10.3 acres of cropland per farm family. Normal annual rainfall is about 44.8 inches. The major cash crops are cotton, peaches and peanuts. The 10-year average yields of corn and wheat are 12.6 bushels and 11.4 bushels, respectively. There are 843 milch cows in the county, 5,239 hogs and 739 other cattle. Each year the county produces 6,000 head of livestock and buys 2,000 outside the county. Soil-building practices carried out are: Application of 33 tons of phosphate and basic slag and 171 tons of limestone, seeding of 5,170 acres of winter legumes and annual lespedeza, turning under of 12,567 acres of green manure crops. Peach County farmers last year received \$42,875 in parity benefits and \$68,026 for conservation.

- 5 SIGN 23 (Left) - - Farm of R. E. Jones. Pays \$500 rent per year. Five in family. 195 acres in the farm. This year has 18 acres of cotton, 69 acres of peanuts, 10 acres of wheat, 45 acres of corn interplanted with peas. Has no mules, no cows, no hogs, no chickens. Bought tractor on credit last year. Cash income in 1939 about \$1,000 including \$288 in AAA payment. Bought 10 tons of fertilizer last year. Had about \$200 left after paying expenses for running farm and rent.

City of Fort Valley.

Cross at railroad tracts, turn left and STOP briefly to inspect Fan Brand Peach sheds in operation. Both of these sheds are owned and operated by Georgia Peach and Pecan Company. They ship around 200 cars each year. Employ around 300 persons when in full operation. Largest sheds in the county. This company also operates another shed in the county. They can pack and load a carload of peaches the hour at each shed unit.

Take State Highway 49 to Macon.

- 8 SIGN 24 (Left) - - Farm of E. J. Hill, renter. Pays \$350 a year rent. Four in family. Has always cooperated with the AAA. There are 328 acres in the farm, with 150 acres in woods and 40 acres in pasture. He doesn't have an orchard. Has cotton allotment of 18 acres and he has 18 acres in the crop. Plants 70 acres of corn interplanted with peas, as a home garden. Keeps 4 mules, 2 cows, 3 hogs, some chickens. Farm made 7 bales of cotton last

BIBB COUNTY

A. A. A. SUMMARY FOR 1939

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Farms, total number in county | 684 |
| Farms participating in AAA Program | 576 |
| Cropland in county | 26,470.7 |
| Cropland per farm | 38.7 Acres |
| AAA Payments per farm | \$ 83.28 |
| AAA Payments per farm person | \$ 71.64 |
| PAYMENTS BY COMMODITIES -- | |
| Cotton, dollars | \$ 30,464.80 |
| Peanuts, dollars | \$ - 5,110.85 |
| Wheat, dollars | \$ - 232.79 |
| NORMAL YIELD PER ACRE -- | |
| Cotton, pounds | 204 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 28.4 |
| Wheat, bushels | 10.5 |
| Corn, bushels | 5.94 |
| TOTAL PRODUCTION -- | |
| Cotton, Bales | 1,115 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 15,576.9 |
| Wheat, bushels | 1,086 |
| ALLOTTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 4,961.8 |
| Peanuts | 776.0 |
| Wheat . . . (Usual 504.3) | 171.0 |
| General Crops | 20,671.9 |
| PLANTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 3,033.2 |
| Peanuts | 1,136.5 |
| Wheat | 1,192.4 |
| General Crops | 17,009.3 |
| Acres required to produce food and feed crops | 39,905 |
| Acres planted to grain crops | 13,451 |
| SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES -- | |
| Appl. of superphosphate and basic slag | 229,620 lbs. |
| Appl. of limestone | 864,000 lbs. |
| Terracing | 10,240 ft. |
| Seeding biennial and perennial legumes and grasses | 5.6 Acres |
| Seeding winter legumes and annual lespedeza | 2,213.3 Acres |
| Green manure crops | 5,395.7 Acres |
| Establishing pastures | 250.1 Acres |
| Planting trees | 48.0 Acres |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING UNITS EARNED IN 1939 | 15,236.9 |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS, IN DOLLARS | \$ 22,855.35 |
| GRAND TOTAL OF A.A.A. PAYMENTS IN COUNTY IN 1939 | \$ 47,976.51 |
| NUMBER OF PAYEES | 673 |

year on 25 acres. He bought about 3 tons of fertilizer and a ton of basic slag. Last year received \$175. in AAA Payments. He turned under 27 acres of green manure crops.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$

SIGN 25 (Left) - - Farm of share-cropper. There are 121 acres in the farm. He seeded 60 acres of beans solid and 39 acres in corn and beans. Keeps 3 mules, 3 hogs, and 20 chickens. Trying to make pasture out of plot on which sign is placed.

Enter Bibb County over Echeconnee Creek; Memorial Bridge to Bibb World War Veterans.

County Agent D. F. Bruce and Bibb County Triple-A Committee will meet party at Memorial Bridge and escort us in a short tour of Rutland District farms. This town is about 10 miles and will be left out if pressed for time.

Bibb County lies in both the Coastal Plain and Piedmont Regions, the fall line passing through Macon and extending to Augusta, Georgia, on the east and Columbus, Georgia, on the west. Elevations vary from 300 to 500 feet; topography varies from rolling uplands with narrow valleys in the Piedmont to wider valleys and more level uplands in the Coastal Plain. Soil types include Norfolk, Wilkes, Congaree, Cecil, Greenville and other minor types.

The population was 77,042 in 1930 of which 53,829 lived in Macon. An Indian trading post, Fort Hawkins, was established in 1806; the county was organized in 1822. Hugh Indian ceremonial mounds in East Macon have archaeological interests which are preserved as the "Ocmulgee National Monument". Macon is the boyhood home of the poet, Sidney Lanier, and Harry Stillwell Edwards, author of "Aeneas Africanus". Mercer University was moved to Macon from Penfield in Greene County. Wesleyan College was the first college in the world to issue diplomas to women.

Macon is an important manufacturing and distributing center for a wide territory. Of service to surrounding farmers are the produce market operated by the Georgia State Department of Agriculture with sales of \$365,843 in 1939; the T. & T. Packing Company; various dealers who handle nearly 3,000,000 pounds of pecans, the Macon Peanut and Storage Company which ships about 350 cars of shelled peanuts each year; the Continental Packing Company which processes pimento peppers from about 2,000 acres; four creameries which handle milk from 126 dairies in Bibb County; and 50 wood using industries which include sawmills, creosoting plants, pole yards, furniture, cabinet makers, and fuel yards with a million dollar annual payroll to 2500 people.

23

SIGN 26 (Left) - - Dr. John H. Heard School. STOP here for Old Fashioned Georgia Barbecue.

D I N N E R

Following dinner, there will be a brief roundtable discussion about farms which you have seen during the day.

Leave John Heard School at 8:30 P. M. for Macon, stopping at the LANIER HOTEL, where room reservations have been made for you for the night.

JONES COUNTY

A. A. A. SUMMARY FOR 1939

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Farms, total number in county | 760 |
| Farms participating in AAA Program | 586 |
| Cropland in county | 35,545.2 |
| Cropland per farm | 46.8 Acres |
| AAA Payments per farm | \$ 96.96 |
| AAA Payments per farm person | \$ 90.34 |
| PAYMENTS BY COMMODITIES -- | |
| Cotton, dollars | \$ 31,765.28 |
| Peanuts, dollars | \$ - 288.03 |
| NORMAL YIELD PER ACRE -- | |
| Cotton, pounds | 187 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 24.9 |
| Wheat, bushels | 7.5 |
| Corn, bushels | 5.58 |
| TOTAL PRODUCTION -- | |
| Cotton, Bales | 1,360 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 6,461.5 |
| Wheat, bushels | 5,560 |
| ALLOTTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 5,532.8 |
| Peanuts | 249.0 |
| General Crops | 24,533.6 |
| PLANTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 3,916.8 |
| Peanuts | 332.5 |
| Wheat | 341.7 |
| General Crops | 20,705.6 |
| Acres required to produce food and feed crops | 52,559 |
| Acres planted to grain crops | 17,564 |
| SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES -- | |
| Appl. of superphosphate and basic slag | 143,160 lbs. |
| Appl. of limestone | 190,000 lbs. |
| Seeding biennial and perennial legumes and grasses | 24.9 Acres |
| Seeding winter legumes and annual lespedeza | 4,749.7 Acres |
| Green manure crops | 5,963.1 Acres |
| Establishing pastures | 5.0 Acres |
| Planting trees | 181.2 Acres |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING UNITS EARNED IN 1939 | 16,897.4 |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS, IN DOLLARS | \$ 25,346.10 |
| GRAND TOTAL OF A.A.A. PAYMENTS IN COUNTY IN 1939 | \$ 56,823.35 |
| NUMBER OF PAYEES | 629 |

THIRD DAY

July 7, 1940

Approximate
Mileage
Between
Signs

Leave Lanier Hotel, Macon, at 8:20 A. M. for Indian Mounds at Ocmulgee National Monument Park via Wesleyan College, oldest woman's college in the world. Guides will be present at entrance of park to carry you on inspection visit of mounds and ceremonial grounds.

Leave Indian Mounds at 9:15 A. M., following State Patrol car to U. S. Highway 129 to Gray, Georgia. Fort Hawkins, used during Indian days, will be pointed out en route to Gray Highway.

0

SIGN 1 (Right) - - Enter Jones County.

Jones County is situated in the geographical center of the State. It is named for Col. Jessie Jones, of Confederate Army fame, and some of its interesting historical points are Clinton, now a small town which was once larger than Macon, and several old Indian trails. There are 1,220 farm families in the county and only 33 percent of them own their farms. Forty percent of the farms are mortgaged. Sixty-five percent of the farmers are tenants and share-croppers. The county contains 241,280 acres of land, of which 56,211 acres are in woodland and non-productive use and 50,103 acres in cropland. Of this cropland, 30,062 acres are badly eroded, 18,548 acres are eroded and 1,493 acres slightly eroded. Predominating soil types are Orangeburg, Ruston, Cecil and Norfolk sandy loams. The principal crops are cotton, peaches, pimento peppers, sweet potatoes, small grains and legumes for hay. There are 2,200 milch cows in the county 6,000 hogs and 2,986 other cattle. Total income of major cash crops last year was \$438,750. Total farm income, including AAA payments of \$53,000 has been placed at \$885,206. Recent accomplishment of the farmers cooperating with the AAA program includes the purchase of 140,000 pounds of legume seed, 25,000 pounds of pasture mixture, 200 tons of lime and 200,000 pine seedlings.

2

SIGN 2 (Right) - - The land on the right and left of the highway is typical sandyhill topography and soil-type. Its productivity is naturally low, but erosion has reduced it. Much of the land now covered by forest has been farmed and abandoned during the past 20 to 30 years.

Gray, Georgia: Turn left on near side of railroad tracks on Monticello road.

8 $\frac{1}{2}$

SIGN 3 (Right) - - At the right of the railroad, you will notice a peach orchard. This orchard was planted 15 to 18 years ago - - one of the first orchards planted in Jones County; was

JASPER COUNTY

A. A. A. SUMMARY FOR 1939

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Farms, total number in county | 805 |
| Farms participating in AAA Program | 729 |
| Cropland in county | 43,719.5 |
| Cropland per farm | 54.3 Acres |
| AAA Payments per farm | \$ 137.80 |
| AAA Payments per farm person | \$ 119.53 |
| PAYMENTS BY COMMODITIES -- | |
| Cotton, dollars | \$ 89,281.54 |
| Peanuts, dollars | \$ 506.88 |
| NORMAL YIELD PER ACRE -- | |
| Cotton, pounds | 227 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 24.4 |
| Wheat, bushels | 9.2 |
| Corn, bushels | 5.54 |
| TOTAL PRODUCTION -- | |
| Cotton, Bales | 6,218 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 7,192.3 |
| Wheat, bushels | 12,740 |
| ALLOTTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 12,017.0 |
| Peanuts | 502 |
| Wheat . . (Usual) | 885.7 |
| General Crops | 22,529.8 |
| PLANTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 10,706.6 |
| Peanuts | 415.4 |
| Wheat | 1,330.9 |
| General Crops | 20,315.1 |
| Acres required to produce food and feed crops | 49,585 |
| Acres planted to grain crops | 20,406 |
| SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES -- | |
| Appl. of superphosphate and basic slag | 142,470 lbs. |
| Appl. of limestone | 80,600 lbs. |
| Seeding biennial and perennial legumes and grasses | 4.0 Acres |
| Seeding winter legumes and annual lespedeza | 8,613.3 Acres |
| Green manure crops | 2,586.4 Acres |
| Establishing pastures | 9.0 Acres |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING UNITS EARNED IN 1939 | 14,091.9 |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS, IN DOLLARS | \$ 21,137.85 |
| GRAND TOTAL OF A.A.A. PAYMENTS IN COUNTY IN 1939 | \$ 110,926.27 |
| NUMBER OF PAYEES | 928 |

abandoned three years ago and will finish culling trees in 1940. This orchard demonstrates the destruction of soil when peach trees are not contour planted. This old orchard was planted in Austrian peas; soy beans or cowpeas will be seeded this summer. These crops will be continued for several years to rebuild the land. Terraces will be built when the trees are removed. The owner has 500 acres of good orchard; also grows cotton, peanuts, peppers, corn, feed crops; has 446 acres of improved pasture and 200 head of cattle; also 25 hogs. Winter and summer cover crops are grown in his orchards; AAA payments have facilitated the use of soil improvement crops throughout the farm and in 1939 he performed 1,218 soil-building units.

1/4 SIGN 4 (Right) -- Bragg's Peach Packing Shed. Stop here. Home of AAA Committeeman on left of highway north of here.

5 SIGN 5 (Right) -- Canning plant at Wayside, Georgia, built by private enterprise in 1935; cans pimentos, peaches (50 cars in 1939); okra, tomatoes, peas, pears. Probably 1,500 farmers find a market here.

Enter Jasper County.

Jasper County contains 205,000 acres of land, of which approximately 44,000 acres are in cultivation. Prior to 1920 this county had 100,000 acres in cultivation. Terrific adjustments have taken place in its agriculture since 1920. These adjustments date back to the advent of the boll weevil and the severe deflation which took place during the early twenties. In 1920 the acreage in cotton in this county, which was the only cash crop, was 68,000 acres. Cash crops which are being grown today but which were not grown 20 years ago are 24,040 acres of peaches, 600 acres of peanuts and 550 acres of pimento peppers and truck crops. In addition to these crops which are produced for cash, the following income is received from livestock: Dairying \$90,000 and poultry \$40,000. The county also sells annually approximately \$125,000 worth of lumber and receives in Government benefit payments through cooperation with the AAA program around \$112,000. There are 1,947 farm families in the county, 246 of whom own their farms. There are 848 tenants and 494 sharecroppers. Largest town in the county has a population of 1,560. There are 6.6 acres of cropland per farm person. There are 3,486 milch cows in the county, 3,000 hogs and 2,152 other cattle.

Town of Hillsboro.

11 SIGN 6 (Right) -- Farm of Jesse Waits, tenant. There are two in family. Has lived on farm all his life. Cooperated with the AAA seven years. There are 100 acres in the farm with the following in cultivation: 5 acres of cotton, 2 acres of wheat,

3.1 acres of corn, 2 acres of oats and small garden. Keeps 1 mule, a cow and several chickens. Cash income last year was \$180, including \$21.37 in AAA payments. Last year made 3 bales of cotton on five acres. Canned 20 quarts of vegetables.

- 2 SIGN 7 (Right) - - Peach orchard of 30 acres beyond the railroad. Orchard owned by farmer, trees not planted to contour, Austrian winter peas planted in orchard last fall.

- 1/4 SIGN 8 (Left) - - Abandoned field which was seeded to Bermuda and lespedeza as pasture project.

- 1 SIGN 9 (Right) - - Observe long hillside at right destroyed by gully and sheet erosion; note natural reforestation; also dilapidated barn.

Fields right and left are good examples of Davidson type of soil; note soil profile in road cut at top of hill. Austrian winter peas turned under on right side and cotton and corn planted afterwards.

- 2 SIGN 10 (Right) - - Turn right here. Drive through the farm of Hugh Tucker. Has cooperated with AAA since 1938. There are 1,200 acres on the farm, with 200 acres in woods and 50 acres in pastures. He has no orchard. Has cotton allotment of 165 acres and has planted 165 acres to the crop. Also has 300 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. He keeps 22 mules, 8 cows, 50 hogs and 200 chickens. His soil-building goal last year was 346 units, carried out 140 units. Carried out the following soil-building practices last year: Terraced 100 acres, seeded 200 acres of biennial and perennial legumes and grasses, seeded 100 acres of winter legumes.

Turn left at main road and go to Monticello.

- 1 1/2 SIGN 11 (Right) - - Observe vegetative waterway with terrace outlets on farm hillside. Lespedeza was planted on slope next to highway.

City of Monticello.

- 8 SIGN 12 (Left) - - Farm of Kirby J. Waldrop, tenant. Has lived on farm 2 years. 6 in family. Is cooperating with AAA. Has cotton allotment of 10.9 acres. Has planted 10 acres of cotton, 4 acres of wheat, 20 acres of corn and 5 acres of oats. Has two acres in garden and other truck patches, one acre of sorghum. Lespedeza in 5 acres of grain, cowpeas in 5 acres of grain and interplanted in corn. Keeps 2 mules, 3 cows, 10 hogs and 12 chickens. His cash income last year was \$241.61, including \$28.50 in AAA payments -- \$16.50 in ACP benefits and \$12.00 in CAP. Cash

expenses for running the farm were \$175.00. Value of livestock and livestock products used in the home was \$200.00. His wife canned 19 quarts of fruits and 52 quarts of vegetables.

Enter Morgan County.

Morgan County was settled in 1907 and it is named for General Daniel Morgan. Points of historical interest are the Old Stage Line and the route traveled by Sherman in his march to the sea. Total population is 15,813, of which 12,488 live on the farms. The farm population consists of 5,289 white persons and 7,199 negroes. There are 1,732 farms in the county, of which 1,500 are mortgaged. The total mortgaged indebtedness is \$1,000,000. There are 3,089 farm families in the county, 303 of whom own their farms. There are 1,357 tenants and about the same number of share-croppers. Largest town in the county has a population of 1,848. The major industry in the county is agriculture. The county is located in the Piedmont section. The area of the county is 249,600 acres, of which 22,013 acres are in woodland, 19,500 acres not in productive use and 82,416 acres in cropland. There are 20,000 acres of cropland badly eroded, 40,000 acres eroded and 12,416 acres slightly eroded. Predominating soil type is Cecil-Loam. There are 26.7 acres of cropland per farm family (excluding wage hands) in the county. There are 2.9 acres of pastures per farm person and 6.6 acres of cropland per farm person. The growing days between killing frosts are from March 25 to November 22. Warmest month is July, with average temperature of 78 degrees, and coldest month is January, with average temperature of 28 degrees. Normal annual rainfall is about 45 inches ranging from 65 inches in exceeding wet years to 30 inches in drier years. The major cash crops are cotton, grain and peaches, with average yields of 253 pounds for cotton, 10 bushels for corn, and 500 bushels of peaches. The 10-year average yields for corn and wheat are 8.1 bushels and 10.2 bushels, respectively. Since the AAA Program began, acreage of cash crops has been adjusted as follows: Cotton, from 31,887 acres during 1923-1932 to 20,202 in 1939. The acreage required with average yields to produce food and feed crops for the farm population and the workstock on the farm, together with the livestock necessary to produce the livestock and livestock products for use on the farm is 62,080 acres. The cropland available for this purpose is 62,214 acres, which is obtained by deducting the acreage devoted to cotton from the total cropland in the county. Of 3,089 farm families in the county, 254 do not have a milch cow, 178 do not have a hog, 151 do not have a chicken, few have no gardens, 2,000 do not have home orchards and 200 do not have pastures. There are 4,880 milch cows in the county, 4,415 hogs and 1,220 other cattle. Each year the county produces 3,550 head of livestock and buys approximately the same number outside the county. Total income of major cash crops last year was \$920,000. AAA payment for cotton in 1939 totaled \$225,000.

MORGAN COUNTY

A. A. A. SUMMARY FOR 1939

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Farms, total number in county | 1,094 |
| Farms participating in A.A.A. Program | 1,076 |
| Cropland in county | 75,217.9 |
| Cropland per farm | 68.8 Acres |
| A.A.A. Payments per farm | \$ 178.60 |
| A.A.A. Payments per farm person | \$ 119.89 |
| Cotton, dollars | \$ 178,413.53 |
| NORMAL YIELD PER ACRE -- | |
| Cotton, pounds | 250 |
| Wheat, bushels | 8.0 |
| Corn, bushels | 5.49 |
| TOTAL PRODUCTION -- | |
| Cotton, Bales | 14,376 |
| Peanuts, bushels | 1,000.0 |
| Wheat, bushels | 39,150 |
| ALLOTTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 22,025.2 |
| Wheat . . . (Usual Acres 1,638.2) | 37,206.9 |
| General Crops | 37,206.9 |
| PLANTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 20,616.0 |
| Peanuts | 10.0 |
| Wheat | 3,938.8 |
| General Crops | 35,643.2 |
| Acres required to produce food and feed crops | |
| For home use | 58,846 |
| Acres planted to grain crops | 30,462 |
| SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES -- | |
| Appl. of superphosphate and basic slag | 53,430 lbs. |
| Appl. of limestone | 474,500 lbs. |
| Liming | 42,720 ft. |
| Seeding winter legumes and annual lespedeza | 11,318.0 Acres |
| Green manure crops | 8,043.1 Acres |
| Establishing pastures | 17 Acres |
| Planting trees | 16 Acres |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING UNITS EARNED IN 1939 | 11,641 |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS, IN DOLLARS | \$ 17,000.00 |
| GRAND TOTAL OF A.A.A. PAYMENTS IN COUNTY IN 1939 | \$ 195,413.53 |
| NUMBER OF PAYEES | 1,630 |

Total farm cash income was \$1,145,000. Total AAA payments last year was \$213,000. Total farm income, including AAA payments, has been placed at \$1,145,000. Average AAA payment per farm is \$130.00. Average income per farm is \$526.04. 98.6 percent of the farmers in the county are participating in the AAA program. Last year 95 percent of the cropland in the county was covered by worksheets. Of this figure 24 percent was in cotton. Some of the soil-building practices carried out last year under the Agricultural Conservation Program are: Application of 330 tons of phosphate and basic slag and 260 tons of limestone. Construction of 880 miles of terraces, seeding of 13,500 acres of biennial and perennial legumes and grasses, 3,350 acres of winter legumes and annual lespedeza, turning under of 3,350 acres of green manure crops, establishing 230 acres of pastures and planting 265 acres of trees.

11 SIGN 13 (Left) -- Farm of Sidney Tyler, negro wage hand and sharecropper. He and family of six have lived here a year. He gets 75 cents for each work day on the farm, two women get 50 cents per day. They are farming 3 acres of corn and 3 acres of cotton on halves. Has no mule, no cow, 3 hogs, 15 chickens and a garden patch.

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ SIGN 14 (Left) - - Farm of Manie Roland, negress. She is a tenant. There are 3 in the family. Has lived on farm 11 years. Has cooperated with AAA Program seven years. There are 60 acres in the farm, with 40 acres in woods and pasture. Has a garden but not large enough to qualify for AAA payment. Cotton allotment of 6 acres and she has 6 acres planted to crop. Also 1 acre of wheat, 8 acres of corn, 3 acres of peas and 2 acres of oats. She keeps a mule, 2 cows, a hog and 10 chickens. Had cash income of \$150.00 last year, including \$20.00 in AAA payments. Cash expenses for running the farm were \$100.00, which left a balance of \$60.00. She had to buy ten bushels of corn, purchase seed and fertilizer.

Town of Madison.

Turn left one mile north of Madison U. S. Highway 129.

10 SIGN 15 (Left) - - Farm of Cullen Massey, share-cropper. There are two members of the family. They have lived on farm a year. He is cooperating with the AAA. There are 55 acres in the farm, with 10 acres in woods and pasture. He has started a peach orchard, is planting 12 acres of cotton, 18 acres of corn and 3 acres of oats. Keeps 1 mule, 3 cows, 5 hogs and a number of chickens. His cash income in 1939 was \$130.00, including \$37.00 in AAA payments - - \$26.00 in AAA Conservation benefits and \$11.00 in cotton parity.

Enter Oconee County on crossing Apalachee River Bridge.

OCONEE COUNTY

A. A. A. SUMMARY FOR 1939

| | | |
|--|---------------|-------|
| Farms, total number in county | 888 | |
| Farms participating in AAA Program | 861 | |
| Cropland in county | 52,110.7 | |
| Cropland per farm | 58.7 | Acres |
| AAA Payments per farm | \$ 145.50 | |
| AAA Payments per farm person | \$ 86.89 | |
| PAYMENTS BY COMMODITIES -- | | |
| Cotton, dollars | \$103,491.66 | |
| Wheat, dollars | \$ 4,161.54 | |
| NORMAL YIELD PER ACRE -- | | |
| Cotton, pounds | 217 | |
| Wheat, bushels | 8.6 | |
| Corn, bushels | 5.32 | |
| TOTAL PRODUCTION -- | | |
| Cotton, Bales | 7,475 | |
| Tobacco, Pounds | | |
| Wheat, bushels | 49,110 | |
| ALLOTTED ACREAGE -- | | |
| Cotton | 14,900.7 | |
| Wheat (Usual Acreage 1,552.8) | 410.0 | |
| General Crops | 29,655.3 | |
| PLANTED ACREAGE -- | | |
| Cotton | 13,588.0 | |
| Wheat | 4,941.4 | |
| General Crops | 25,917.3 | |
| Acreage corn yield per acre according to last census . | 532 | |
| Acres planted to grain crops | 23,942 | |
| SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES -- | | |
| Appl. of superphosphate and basic slag | 1,980. lbs. | |
| Terracing | 20,480 ft. | |
| Seeding biennial and perennial legumes and grasses . . | 334.6 | Acres |
| Seeding winter legumes and annual lespedeza | 5,590.0 | Acres |
| Green manure crops | 7,296.1 | Acres |
| Planting trees | 30.6 | Acres |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING UNITS EARNED IN 1939 | 13,697.6 | |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS, IN DOLLARS | \$ 21,546.40 | |
| GRAND TOTAL OF A.A.A. PAYMENTS IN COUNTY IN 1939 | \$ 129,199.60 | |
| NUMBER OF PAYEES | 1,487 | |

Oconee County was settled in 1875 and it is named for Oconee River. The Old Eagle Tavern, opposite the courthouse in Watkinsville, is the only historical point of interest. The population is 8,082 of which 7,123 live on farms. Sixty-five percent of the farms of the county are mortgaged. There are 928 farm families in the county, 358 of whom own their farms. There are 1,437 tenants and 561 share-croppers. Largest town in the county has a population of 425. The major industry in the county is agriculture. The county is located in the Piedmont section. The area of the county is 110,080 acres, of which 34,354 acres are in woodland. About 58,196 acres are in cropland. There are 10,000 acres of cropland badly eroded, 20,000 acres eroded and 15,000 acres slightly eroded. Predominating soil types are Cecil, Sandy Clay Loam and Cecil Sandy Loam. There are 6.5 acres of cropland per farm person in the county. The major cash crops are cotton, corn and wheat. There are 2,075 milch cows in the county, 2,392 hogs, 1,313 other cattle. Each year the county produces 820 head of livestock and buys approximately 1,400 head outside the county. Total income of major cash crops last year was \$800,000. Total cash income was \$1,291,530. Total farm income, including AAA payments, has been placed at \$1,456,827. Last year the farmers carried out the following soil-building practices under the AAA Farm Program: Applied 60 tons of phosphate and basic slag and 250 tons of limestone, constructed 25 miles of terraces, seeded 15,000 acres of biennial and perennial legumes and grasses, 17,000 acres of winter legumes and annual lespedeza, turned under 1,150 acres of green manure crops, established 175 acres of pastures and planted 75,000 trees.

Town of Farnington.

Town of Bishop.

Town of Watkinsville . This town was once considered as the site for the University of Georgia to get away from the influence of "city life".

5

SIGN 16 (Left) Turn left to Southern Piedmont Experiment Station. Stop here. This station was setup by the Soil Conservation Service in 1936. Full explanation of work being done here will be described by J. R. Careeaker, engineer of the station. This is the only station of its kind in the Southeast.

Drive through station and turn left after reaching Athens Highway.

Enter Clarke County.

CLARKE COUNTY

A. A. A. SUMMARY FOR 1939

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Farms, total number in county | 747 |
| Farms participating in AAA Program | 659 |
| Cropland in county | 48,108.5 |
| Cropland per farm | 64.4 Acres |
| AAA Payments per farm | \$ 91.90 |
| AAA Payments per farm person | \$ 77.38 |
| PAYMENTS BY COMMODITIES -- | |
| Cotton, dollars | \$53,375.19 |
| Tobacco, dollars | \$ 11.90 |
| Wheat, dollars | \$ - 529.67 |
| NORMAL YIELD PER ACRE -- | |
| Cotton, pounds | 202 |
| Tobacco, pounds | 794 |
| Wheat, bushels | 8.4 |
| Corn, bushels | 6.72 |
| TOTAL PRODUCTION -- | |
| Cotton, Bales | 3,218 |
| Tobacco, Pounds | 1,429 |
| Wheat, bushels | 19,460 |
| ALLOTTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 8,255.4 |
| Tobacco | 2.0 |
| Peanuts | 2.0 |
| Wheat (Usual 516.0) | 59.0 |
| General Crops | 16,183.1 |
| PLANTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 6,301.8 |
| Tobacco | 1.8 |
| Wheat | 1,892.0 |
| General Crops | 12,777.6 |
| Acres required to produce food and feed crops | 25,892 |
| Acres planted to grain crops | 11,517 |
| SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES -- | |
| Appl. of superphosphate and basic slag | 4,380 lbs. |
| Appl. of limestone | 16,300 lbs. |
| Terracing | 1,420 ft. |
| Seeding winter legumes and annual lespedeza | 5,556.0 Acres |
| Green manure crops | 3,688.1 Acres |
| Establishing pastures | 15.7 Acres |
| Planting trees | 9.8 Acres |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING UNITS EARNED IN 1939 | 10,522.0 |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS, IN DOLLARS | \$ 15,783.00 |
| GRAND TOTAL OF A.A.A. PAYMENTS IN COUNTY IN 1939 | \$ 68,640.42 |
| NUMBER OF PAYEES | 887 |

Clarke County was created in 1801 and it is named for General Elijah Clarke. Points of historical importance are: University of Georgia, the oldest chartered state university in the county; Athens Manufacturing Co., one time Confederate Arsenal; double-barreled cannon; tree that owns itself. Total population in 1930 was 25,613.

There are 747 farms in the county, of which 75 percent are mortgaged. The total mortgaged indebtedness is \$900,000. There are 1,179 farm families in the county, 271 of whom own their farms. There are 616 tenants and 292 share-croppers. Largest town in the county has a population of 23,000. The county is located in the Piedmont section of the State. The area of the county is 72,960 acres, of which 14,937 acres are in woodland and 32,402 acres are in cropland. There are 14,160 acres of cropland badly eroded, 16,242 acres eroded and 5,000 acres slightly eroded. Predominating soil types are Cecil, Madison, Appling and Lloyd. There are 6 acres of cropland per farm person. Normal annual rainfall is 50.09 inches. The major cash crops are cotton, wheat, oats and corn. There are 1,600 milch cows, 1,500 hogs and 1,400 other cattle. Each year the county produces 3,500 head of livestock and buys 1,000 head outside the county. Total income of major cash crops last year was \$140,000. Total cash farm income was \$190,000. Total farm income, including AAA payments, has been placed at \$270,000. Of the cropland covered by worksheets, 6,272 was in cotton, 2 acres in tobacco, 1.6 acres in peanuts. Some of the soil-building practices carried out last year: Application of 3 tons of phosphate and basic slag, 8 tons of limestone. Construction of 3 miles of terraces, seeding of 5,556 acres of winter legumes, turning under of 3,684 acres of green manure crops, establishing 47 acres of pasture. County planted 6,680 acres of cotton last year in comparison to 10,940 in 1932. AAA benefits last year totaled \$69,000.00.

City of Athens.

Tour of University of Georgia.

Stop at the Georgian Hotel for - - -

S U N D A Y D I N N E R a t 1 P . M .

(Note: Rooms will be available to lounge in and wash before and after dinner free of charge. See Hotel desk clerk.)

TRAIN FOR WASHINGTON LEAVES ATHENS DEPOT AT 3:42 PM and will arrive in Washington tomorrow morning at 7:30 AM.

HURRAY BACK!

STATE OF GEORGIA

A. A. A. SUMMARY FOR 1939

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Farms, total number in state | 177,271 |
| Farms participating in AAA Program | 156,156 |
| Cropland in state | 10,819,727.2 |
| Cropland per farm | 61.0 Acres |
| AAA Payments per farm | \$ 122.76 |
| AAA Payments per farm person | \$ 81.98 |
| PAYMENTS BY COMMODITIES -- | |
| Wheat, dollars | \$ 9,465.07 |
| NORMAL YIELD PER ACRE -- | |
| Cotton, pounds | 230 |
| Tobacco, pounds | 761 |
| Peanuts, dug for nuts | 525 lbs. |
| Wheat, bushels | 10.0 |
| TOTAL PRODUCTION -- | |
| Cotton, Bales (500 lbs Gross weight) | 915,000 |
| Tobacco, pounds | 95,000,000 |
| Peanuts, pounds | 341,250,000 |
| Wheat, bushels | 1,770,000 |
| ALLOTTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 2,268,845.8 |
| Tobacco | 86,909.8 |
| Peanuts | 530,052.8 |
| Wheat | 58,523.5 |
| General Crops | 5,282,265.4 |
| HARVESTED ACREAGE -- | |
| Cotton | 1,929,000 |
| Tobacco | 126,000 |
| Peanuts | 650,000 |
| Wheat | 177,000 |
| General Crops | 4,793,000 |
| Acres required for grain crops | 8,943,000 |
| Acres planted to grain crops | 4,793,000 |
| SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES -- | |
| Appl. of superphosphate and basic slag | 6,089 tons |
| Appl. of limestone | 24,260 tons |
| Terracing | 5,145.1 Miles |
| Seeding biennial and perennial legumes and grasses | 3,336.7 Acres |
| Seeding winter legumes and annual lespedeza | 625,645.1 Acres |
| Green manure crops | 779,221.4 Acres |
| Establishing pastures | 9,498.1 Acres |
| Planting trees | 16,296.8 Acres |
| TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING UNITS CARRIED OUT IN 1939 | 2,938,419 |
| GRAND TOTAL OF A.A.A. PAYMENTS FOR STATE IN 1939 | \$ 21,761,807.73 |
| NUMBER OF PAYEES | 265,465 |

THE STATE OF GEORGIA

One of nine States in the Triple-A's Southern Region, Georgia is the largest east of the Mississippi River. It has an area of 59,265 square miles, which is much smaller than the State of Oregon with 96,699 square miles. The largest cities are Atlanta, Savannah, Augusta, Macon and Columbus.

Georgia was the last settled of the 13 original states. In June, 1732, the colony of Georgia received a grant from the British king, George II, for whom it was named. It was founded by a number of benevolent gentlemen of London who selected James Oglethorpe, a man of marked ability, as its first governor. With 116 colonists he landed at Yamacraw Bluff on February 12, 1733, and laid the foundation for the city of Savannah and the colony of Georgia.

Although the approximate mean elevation of Georgia is only 600 feet, the state has some rather high mountains in the Blue Ridge, which extends south into northeastern Georgia. Some of these peaks exceed 4,000 feet in height, and the highest peak, Mount Enotah, is 4,768 feet high. The principal rivers of the state are the Savannah, Chattahoochee, Flint and Altamaha.

The growing days between killing frosts are 170 days at the northern boundary of the state and 295 at the extreme southeastern boundary. The average July temperature of Georgia's six largest cities is 81 degrees Fahrenheit. Normal annual rainfall is about 50 inches ranging from 70 inches in exceedingly wet years to 40 inches in drier years. Rainfall in mountainous areas of the state is normally 70 inches. October and November are usually drier than other months.

The predominating soil types found in Georgia are: In the lower Coastal Plain or Flatwoods -- Plummer, Leon, Portsmouth, Blanton and various sands. In the Middle and Upper Coastal Plain -- Norfolk, Tifton, Ruston,

Greenville, Orangeburg and Marlboro sands. In the Fall Line hills, a narrow strip lying between the Piedmont and Upper Coastal Plain -- Norfolk Sand and Hoffman soils. In the Piedmont section -- Cecil, Davidson, Madison, Durham, Appling and Chester soils. In the Blue Ridge Mountain area -- Ashe and Talladega. In the Limestone Valleys -- Clarkesville, Fullerton, Decatur, Dewey and Hagerstown.

The agriculture of Georgia reached its maximum development about 1920. Worn-out land, decreasing prices and more economic conditions generally since that time have brought about a contraction of the agricultural plant and its production. The adjustments in many parts of the state have been most severe. Adjustments both upward and downward are still in progress so that the eventual balance is uncertain.

There are approximately 37,584,000 acres of land in the state, of which 25,296,522 acres are in farm land, consisting of 7,252,000 acres of woodland not pastured, 6,210,000 acres of pastureland and 1,013,000 acres of other land in farms. This leaves approximately 10,822,000 acres of cropland.

Of the land area, 15,906,000 acres have lost from one-fourth to three-fourths of their topsoil, 6,223,000 acres have lost more than three-fourths of their topsoil. This leaves 14,933,000 acres of land with little or no erosion.

In 1790, Georgia's population was 82,548; in 1930, it was 2,908,506. Only 0.5 percent was foreign born. The negro population in 1930 was 1,071,125 or 36.8 percent of the total. In 1930 the rural farm population was 1,413,719 or 48.6 percent of the total. Of the rural population, 60.7 percent was white and 39.3 percent negro.

In 1930, 69.2 percent of the total population were classified as rural. The proportion of rural population is high in all areas. The rural farm population was 70.5 percent of the rural population in 1930 which gives

some indication of the importance of small towns and villages through the state. In 1935 negro population represented 37.4 percent of the rural farm population. The negro population is concentrated more in middle Georgia than in the north and south sections of the state.

One of the greatest problems of Georgia agriculture is farm tenure. In 1935 only 34.4 percent of all farms were operated by owners, part owners and managers. In the large number of farms operated by tenants, there are many kinds of leasing arrangements. Some of the farm tenants pay rent in cash, a share of the crop, or a standing rent which is a first quantity of the products produced on the farm.

In 1935, 32.1 percent of all farms were operated by sharecroppers who furnished all labor on the crops and one-half of most crop expenses and received in return for their labor one-half of the products produced. Sharecroppers are in reality farm laborers who are paid a share of the crop instead of a wage rate for their labor. Sharecroppers are supervised very closely by the farm operator in all aspects of the farm business and consequently perform few functions of a managerial nature.

Of the 250,544 farms in the state, 65,354 are mortgaged. There are 250,500 farm families in Georgia and only 75,857 own their farms. There are 7.7 acres per farm person in the state.

Total cash farm income for Georgia last year was \$151,579,000, including approximately \$26,000,000 in Triple-A benefit payments.

The last census showed the reported usual employment in gainful occupations was 77.4 percent of males and 27.4 percent of females 10 years of age and over. The percentage of gainfully employed persons by industry groups was: agriculture 42.8, manufacturing and mechanical industries 20.4, extraction of minerals 0.4, trade 9.7, professional 4.5, other classifications 22.2.

The total income of major cash crops was \$123,207,000. AAA payments were \$8,261,632 for cotton price adjustment, \$9,465 for wheat and \$13,500,000 for agricultural conservation payments. Average AAA payments per farm was \$142.40 and average payment per farm participant was \$87.01. There were 147,000 applications and 249,900 payees under the program.

The three major cash crops are cotton, tobacco and peanuts; the usual acreage of each prior to the AAA program being 2,648,000 for cotton, 50,773 for tobacco, and 593,932 peanuts. The normal per acre yield for each crop is 186 pounds for cotton, 535 pounds for tobacco and 490 pounds for peanuts.

In 1938 and 1939, when Georgia cotton farmers had approved marketing quotas by 92.1 and 84.1 percent, respectively, about 2,000,000 acres were harvested in comparison to 2,600,000 acres in 1937, when marketing quotas were not in effect. The 1928-32 average was 3,163,600 acres in comparison to the 1934-39 average of 2,196,833. The average per acre yield for the 1928-32 period was 186 pounds in comparison to 230 for 1934-39.

The highest tobacco yield for Georgia came in 1938 when marketing quotas were in effect and acreage was at a reasonable level. In 1939 when the growers rejected quotas and increased acreage, the yield dropped to 760 pounds. Georgia growers favored quotas for 1940 by 84.9 percent for the flue-cured crop. Tobacco yields have increased from 776 pounds for the five-year period of 1934-28, and 790 pounds for 1929-33 to 902 pounds for 1934-38.

The peanut crop is classified as one of the six special allotment crops in Georgia under the AAA. As has been the case with cotton and tobacco, peanut yields in Georgia have increased from 579 pounds for the five-year average of 1924-28, and 605 pounds for 1929-33 to 725 pounds for 1934-38.

Georgia plants 3,985,000 acres of corn with normal yields of 9.8 bushels per acre, 177,000 acres of wheat with normal yield of 8.8 bushels per acre, 18,000 acres of potatoes with normal yield of 65 bushels per acre. The state

usually harvests about 426,000 acres of oats, with normal yield of 21 bushels per acre.

Gardens, cows, hogs and chickens, plus orchards and feed and pasture for livestock, form the basis for a home-garden food and feed supply. The last census shows 28.6 percent of the farm families of the state did not have a milch cow, 29.3 percent were without hogs, 11.1 percent did not have chickens, 20.2 percent were without home gardens, 77.5 percent did not have orchards, and 77.5 percent were without pastures.

The Agricultural Conservation Program has recognized the extreme need for increased production of food and feed for home consumption on farms in Georgia. The program has encouraged the production of home food and feed needs on the acres taken out of cotton and other soil-depleting crops.

Last year the following soil-building practices, showing the rate of assistance allowed under the AAA program, were carried out by Georgia farmers:

6,089 tons of superphosphate and basic slag were applied to or with the seeding of, perennial or biennial legumes, or permanent pastures. Credit at the rate of \$10.00 a ton is allowed under the AAA program for 16 percent superphosphate and \$6.00 a ton for basic slag. The cost of these materials are approximately \$13.50 and \$11.00 per ton, respectively.

24,260 tons of limestone were applied. \$3.00 a ton assistance is allowed for this practice. It costs approximately \$3.50 to purchase and apply this material.

5,145 miles of terraces were built. One unit (\$1.50) assistance was paid for each 200 linear feet. Cost of constructing 200 feet of terraces is about \$1.75 to \$2.00.

3,336 acres of biennial and perennial legumes and grasses were seeded. Rate of assistance is \$1.50 per acre. It costs about \$2.00 to purchase the seed and plant it.

625,645 acres of winter legumes were seeded last year. \$1.50 assistance per acre is allowed for this practice. Cost of seeding winter legumes, including price of seed, is \$1.50 per acre.

779,221 acres of green manure crops were turned under. One unit, or \$1.50 assistance per acre, is allowed for this practice. The cost of carrying out this practice varies too extensively to give an estimate of the average cost.

9,498 acres of permanent pastures were established in Georgia with AAA assistance at the rate of \$3.00 per acre. Dallis, Bermuda and carpet grass form the basic pasture grasses and lespedeza and white clover the basic legumes. The cost of the seed alone used to establish a permanent pasture is about \$3.50 an acre.

THE SOUTHERN REGION

The fundamental need for a farm program in the Southern Region, composed of the nine States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas, is based upon the necessity for a larger farm income. The South has the lowest farm income of the major farming regions in the United States, its farm population is the densest, and it therefore follows that the per capita return from the land is the smallest. As an example, the average income per person on farms in 1935 for the United States as a whole was \$268.00, while the average for the South was about \$100.00 less.

Heavy soil losses account in part for the South's low income. Much of the land in the South has a topsoil that is comparatively shallow and not rich in mineral and organic plant food. Most of the land is rolling and subject to rapid erosion by water run-off unless protected. Rainfall in most of the Region is heavy, particularly during the season when the land is not protected by vegetation. In the drier areas of the Southwest, wind erosion takes a heavy toll of soil. There are no universally adapted perennial or biennial legumes in the South and in order to keep a cover of vegetation on the land throughout the year it is necessary in most cases to plant two crops, a winter cover crop and a summer cover crop. Most of the seed for winter cover crops must be imported from outside the Region and paid for in cash. As a rule, the winter cover crops grown in the South are not used for hay, nor for grazing, but are turned under to enrich the soil. Intertilled crops in the Region result in heavy soil losses.

The density of farm population in the South tends to encourage row cropping. Farms are relatively small and the competition for the land is sharp. Concentration on the land results in intensive land use,

with emphasis on cash crops such as cotton, tobacco, and truck crops. Furthermore tenancy is high, 60 percent in the nine States of the Southern Region as compared with 42 percent for the country as a whole, and about one-third of the tenants move every year. Soil mining and poor housing are the results of this system. Landlords and a mobile tenantry alike show preference for farming operations that result in the largest cash income, especially cotton production.

Production of food and feed for home use contributes too little to the farm income of the South. The 1935 farm census revealed that in the 9 States of the Southern Region, there were 638,000 farms without milk cows, 800,000 farms without hogs, 293,000 farms without chickens, and 1,637,000 farms without any kind of plowable pasture. Associated with this deficiency in production for home use is an inadequate diet. A serious health problem in the Southeast also is related to the lack of adequate diet and farm income.

The South's farm income is dependent to a marked degree upon a single crop - cotton. Cotton is grown on about 2,000,000 farms in the southern States, of which 1,640,000 are located in the 9 States of the Southern Region. Some 10,000,000 people live on cotton farms, of which over 8,000,000 are in the Southern Region. This means that approximately one-third of the Nation's farm population is dependent wholly or in part upon cotton for a living. The loss of a portion of our export outlets, which formerly took a large part of the cotton production, struck with disastrous effect as the South's farm income. A shift in the South's farm economy to lessen the dependence upon cotton production is needed. However, such a shift must of necessity be a gradual one, and while it is under way farm income must be maintained. This has been done with the assistance of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program, for the

10-year period, 1920 to 1929, income from cotton and cotton seed averaged \$1,370,000,000 annually. During the 3 depression years, 1930-32, it dropped to an average of \$580,800,000. During the 6 years that the adjustment programs have been in effect, income, including payments to farmers under the program, averaged a little less than \$900,000,000.

In the Southern Region provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 affected mainly cotton, tobacco, wheat, rice, peanuts, and potatoes, with special provisions covering soil-building and range-building practices.

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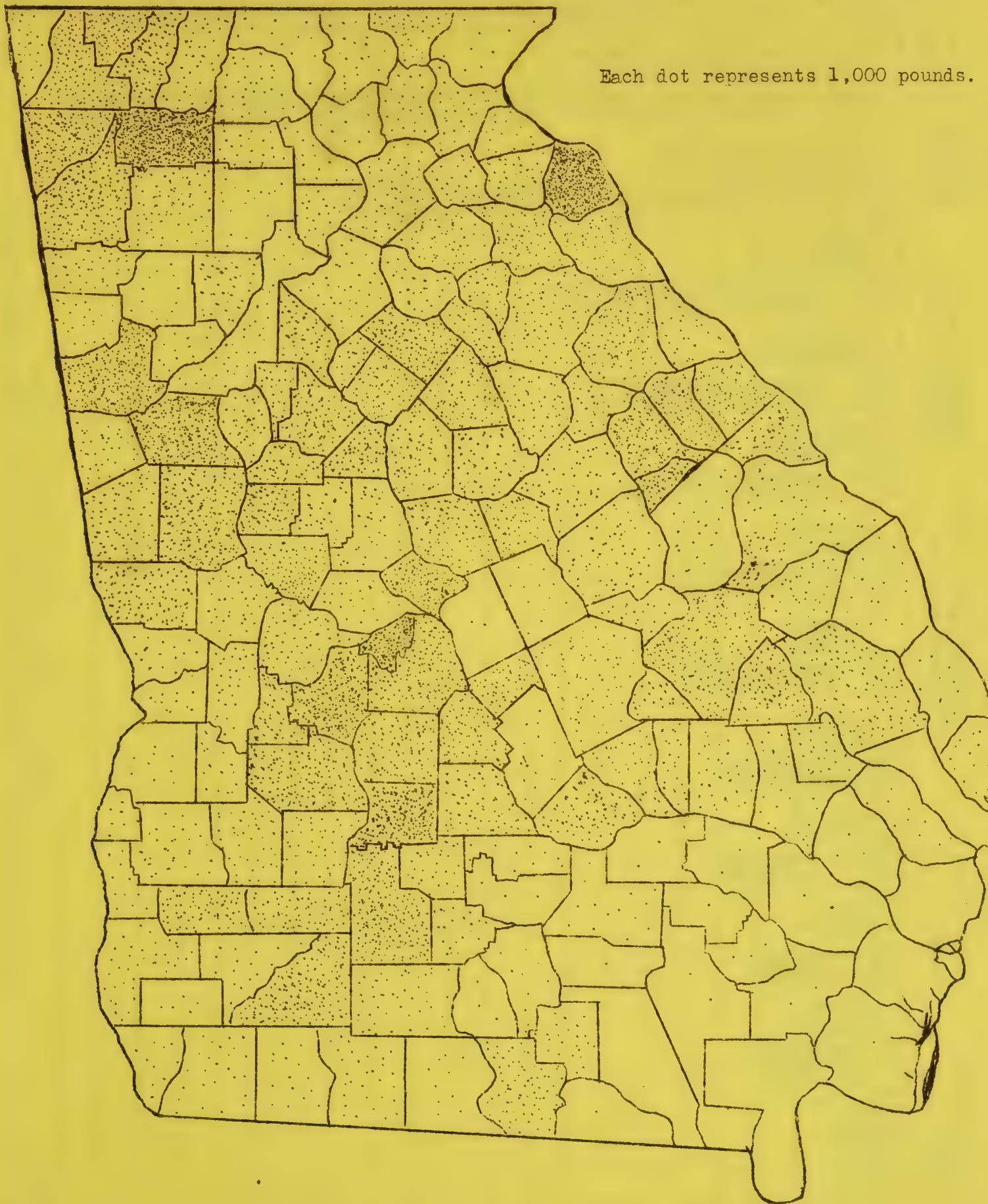
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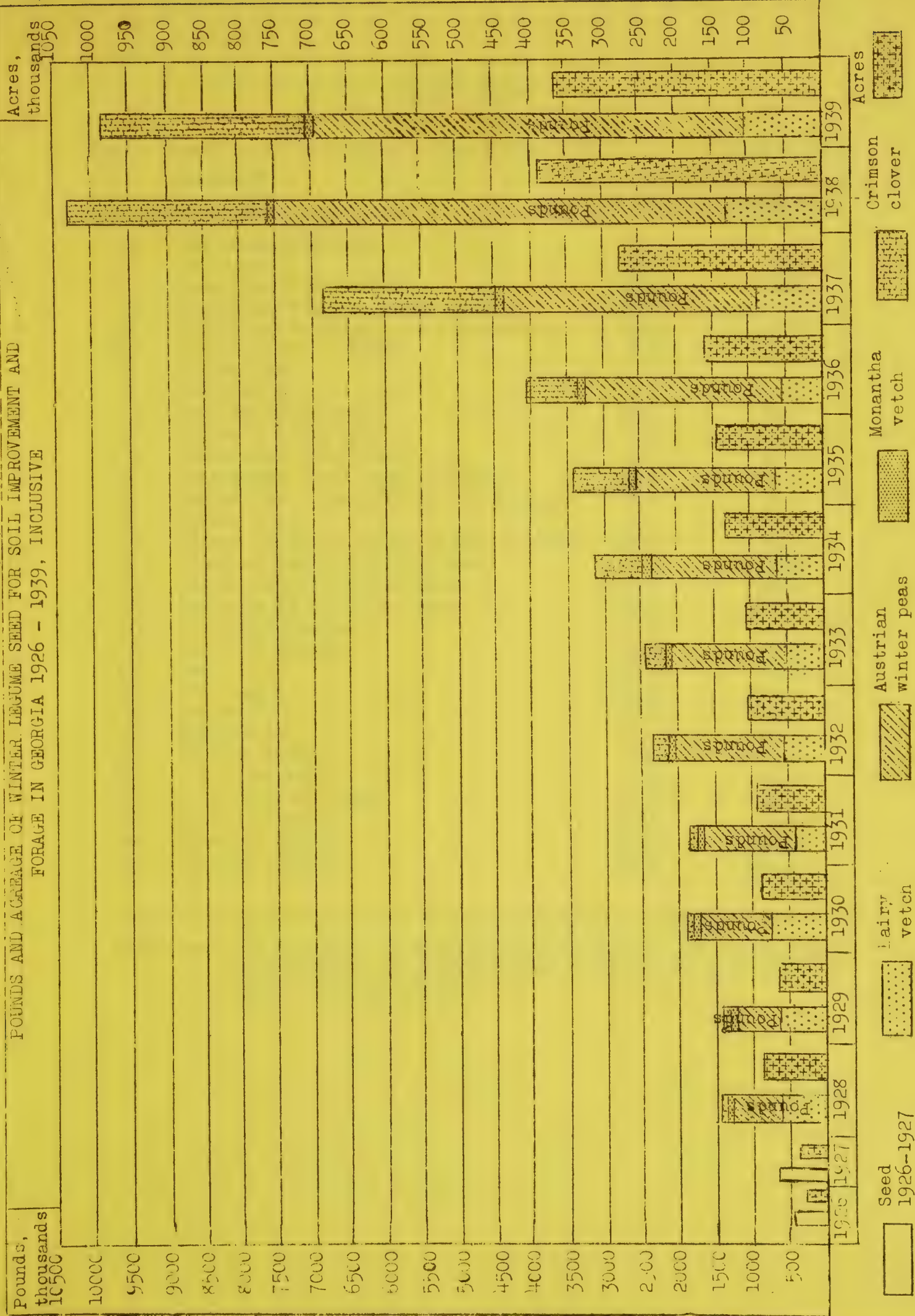
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MAP SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SEEDINGS OF
WINTER LEGUMES IN GEORGIA FOR 1939

Each dot represents 1,000 pounds.



POUNDS AND ACREAGE OF WINTER LEGUME SEED FOR SOIL IMPROVEMENT AND FORAGE IN GEORGIA 1926 - 1939, INCLUSIVE



TARIFF RATES

| Commodity | Duty Per Cent | |
|---|---------------|----------|
| | Old Rate | Old Rate |
| 1. Flavoring Extracts | | |
| no alcohol | 25.0 | 15.0 |
| Less than 20% alcohol | 122.8 | 90.8 |
| 2. Magnesium Suphate (Epsom Salts) | 124.0 | 124.0 |
| 3. Vitrified tableware and kitchenware | 93.5 | 56.5 |
| 4. Kitchenware enameled | 53.3 | 38.3 |
| 5. Spectacles | | |
| Not over 65¢ per doz. | 74.3 | 74.3 |
| Over \$2.50 per doz. | 40.0 | 40.0 |
| 6. Electric light bulbs | 20.0 | 20.0 |
| Other electrical goods | 35.0 | 17.5 |
| 7. Galvanized sheet iron corrugated | 25.3 | 25.3 |
| 8. Chains less than 5/16 in. in diameter | 32.3 | 32.3 |
| 9. Safety pins | 35.0 | 30.0 |
| 10. Pocket knives \$3.00 to \$6.00 per doz. | 123.5 | 123.5 |
| 11. Shotguns \$5.00 to \$10.00 each | 87.0 | 43.5 |
| 12. Clocks not over \$1.10 each | 124.7 | 94.8 |
| 13. Padlocks 1½ to 2½ in. wide | 253.6 | 253.6 |
| 14. Metal hand tools | 45.0 | 45.0 |
| 15. Net wire fencing | 60.0 | 45.0 |
| 16. Axes | 45.0 | 45.0 |
| 17. Cane sugar | 219.5 | 219.5 |
| 18. Butter | 83.7 | 83.7 |
| 19. Hairy Vetch | 70.0 | 70.0 |
| 20. Wool Clothing | 59.3 | 44.3 |
| 21. Dolls and toys | 72.0 | 72.0 |
| 22. Hats \$1.00 to \$1.25 | 69.9 | 69.9 |
| 23. Boots and shoes | 23.1 | 20.0 |
| 24. Pens and pencils | 55.0 | 47.0 |
| 25. Thermos bottles | 194.4 | 194.4 |

Reference: U. S. Tariff Commission, "U. S. Imports and Duties, 1933" and "Changes in Import Duties since the Passage of the Tariff Act of 1930."

Commodity

Duty in Cent

| | | | |
|-----|---|-------|-------|
| 1. | Flavoring Extracts | 28.0 | 18.0 |
| | no alcohol | | |
| | Less than 20% alcohol | 183.8 | 90.8 |
| 3. | Vitrified tableware and kitchenware | 98.5 | 55.5 |
| 5. | Spectacles | | |
| | Not over 65¢ per doz. | 74.8 | 74.8 |
| | Over \$2.50 per doz. | 40.0 | 40.0 |
| 6. | Electric light bulbs | 30.0 | 30.0 |
| | Other electrical goods | 32.0 | 17.5 |
| 7. | Galvanized sheet iron corrugated | 32.3 | 32.3 |
| 8. | Chains less than 5/16 in. in diameter | 32.3 | 32.3 |
| 9. | Safety pins | 35.0 | 30.0 |
| 10. | Pocket knives \$3.00 to \$5.00 per doz. | 123.5 | 123.5 |
| 11. | Shotguns \$5.00 to \$10.00 each | 87.0 | 46.5 |
| 12. | Clocks not over \$1.10 each | 124.7 | 84.8 |
| 13. | Padlocks 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 in. wide | 228.6 | 228.6 |
| 14. | Metal hand tools | 45.0 | 45.0 |
| 15. | Net wire fencing | 60.0 | 45.0 |
| 16. | Axes | 45.0 | 45.0 |
| 17. | Cane sugar | 219.5 | 219.5 |
| 18. | Heavy Vetch | 70.0 | 70.0 |
| 20. | Wool Clothing | 80.3 | 44.3 |
| 21. | Dolls and toys | 72.0 | 72.0 |
| 23. | Boots and shoes | 33.1 | 30.0 |
| 24. | Pens and pencils | 55.0 | 47.0 |
| 25. | Thermos bottles | 104.4 | 104.4 |

Reference: U. S. Tariff Commission, "U. S. Imports and Exports, 1938" and "Changes in Import Duties since the Passage of the Tariff Act of 1930."

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A GEORGIA COTTON FARMER

Let's assume that we are spending a day with a Georgia cotton farmer whose "faces" so many sympathetic eyes have seen and for whose "abject poverty" so many bleeding hearts have throbbed.

At 4 A. M. he turns off his alarm clock which bears a protective tariff of 110%. He kicks off a cotton sheet, that bears a 25% protective tariff, though made from his cotton that has no protection. He steps out of bed onto a protruding nail on which his landlord paid a protective tariff of 25%. He wishes to protect his wife from the protruding "protected" nail so he seizes a "protected" hammer which he little suspects of bearing a protective tariff of 45%. This job well done he lifts a protected sock (50%) and pulls on to a poorly protected foot for his is the foot of a cotton farmer. He knocks free dirt from a protected shoe (20%). (Of course some of us protect our interests by not protecting our feet with protected shoes.) He opens his cabin door which squeaks on a protected hinge (90%) and "ambles" off to his wood pile where he splits free kindling wood with a protected ax (25%). He lights his kitchen fire with a protected match (45%) and turns up the damper to his protected stove (70%). He hurries to the lot to feed his mule which has not been recently groomed, because shears carry 165% protections, and which is housed in a barn which gives him only meager protection from the rigors of the wintry weather. At the corn crib door he unlocks the protected padlock (253%) which protects his meager corn pile produced on soil ill adapted to growing corn. he next gets his protected pail (35%) to which he fastens a protected rope (30%) and draws free water with which to wash his face in a protected pan (40%). He drives up an unprotected cow which

...name that we are spending a day with a Georgia cotton

...poverty" so many bleeding hearts have throbbed.

of bed onto a protruding nail on which his landlord paid a protective

tariff of 25%. He wishes to protect his wife from the protruding "pro-

protected hinge (30%) and "candle" off to his wood pile where he splits

free kindling wood with a protected ax (25%). He lights his kitchen fire

lock (25%) which protects his mother corn pile produced on soil till

adapted to growing corn. He next gets his protected pail (25%) to which

he fastens a protected rope (30%) and draws free water with which to wash

his face in a protected pan (40%). He drives up an unprotected cow which

wears a protected bell (57%). We must hurry along for now he smells the fragrant aroma of protected side meat (40%) which his faithful wife has fried in a protected skillet (60%). He pulls up a home made stool built with protected tools (40% to 100%). He pours his steaming coffee into a protected cup (92%) and sweetened with protected sugar (220% plus some additional protection due to our quota system). If he has a literary turn of mind he may scan through a free Government bulletin telling him the number of vitamins in a cc of protected orange juice (40%) which he cannot buy with unprotected cotton. (The free bulletin may not tell of the protection on orange juice.) We forgot to mention that he put on his protected cotton pants (45%) and holds them up with protected suspenders (35%); then combs his hair with a protected comb (75%). If he is an up and coming member of society he should brush his teeth with a protected tooth brush (172%) and use protected tooth paste (75%). Even the salt that goes into his humble hoe cake bears a protected tariff of 93%. The cheap shot gun with which he protects his wife and children and chickens bears a protective tariff of 82.5%. Besides the articles enumerated up to this point additional articles used or needed on cotton farms are listed with their corresponding duties in the following table.

